THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. [illegible] No. 12—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1 per year in advance, $1.50 if not so paid

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1920.

DOXSEE & CO.

JANUARY SALE

All Trimmed Hats in Velvets, Plushes and Beaver at HALF PRICE, to clear.

All Untrimmed Shapes and Ready-to-Wears at HALF Price. Special prices in Children's Hats.

Ladies' and Misses' fine wool and Silk Scarfs at SPECIAL PRICES.

CORSETS—Special Prices to clear odd lines of Corsets.

BLOUSES—Crepe De Chine Blouses in white, flesh and nasis, at Special Prices, to clear odd sizes.

NECKWEAR—Satin Collars in long and short roll and tailored effects.

Fancy Vestees and fronts of net and lace combined.

High necked Gumpes of net, nicely tucked with fancy collars and many other pretty styles.

The Leading Millinery House

1869 — 600 BRANCHES — 1919

THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

THE ROAD FROM THE FARM TO THE BANK SHOULD BE WELL WORN

GO to the Manager of the nearest Royal Bank branch with your financial difficulties while they are small and he can usually help you.

Your affairs will be treated with strict confidence. The Bank employees are pledged to secrecy about the business of every customer.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE $35,000,000

TOTAL RESOURCES $470,000,000

The Napanee Branch
Great War Veterans' Association
Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

Clubrooms situated in Harshaw Block, Dundas St.

Back Again
—for your—
Hay, Grain and Seeds,
And to SUPPLY you with all kinds of
Grain, Feed and Flour.

FRED. A. PERRY,
Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

APPLICATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the Municipal Corporation of the Township of Amherst Island to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at the ensuing sittings thereof for an Act ratifying and confirming an agreement between the said Municipal Corporation and the Kingston Navigation Company, Limited, providing for the payment by the said Municipal Corporation to the said Navigation Company of the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars by way of loan in consideration of the establishment by the Navigation Company of a certain steamer service between the said Township of Amherst Island and the City of Kingston, Ontario, said loan to be secured by mortgage upon the steamer in question and to be repaid with interest in five annual installments.

Notice is also given of application that the said Act authorize the said Corporation to raise the said sum of Ten Thousand Dollars by the issue of debentures and further notice is given that the said Corporation has no existing debenture debt.

KING & SMYTHE.
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated at Kingston, this 3rd day of February, A.D., 1920.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA ESTD. 1873

SERVICE.—Our highly-developed service is available at all times for the benefit of our customers. Every well-grounded business man appreciates the importance of the co-operation, guidance and information on financial matters of his Banker.

THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
NAPANEE BRANCH
R. R. WHITE, MANAGER
BRANCHES ALSO AT:
BELLEVILLE, BRIGHTON, CAMDEN EAST, DESERONTO, MARYSVILLE, NEWBURGH, PICTON, SELBY, TRENTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that John James Garrison, of the Township of Camden, in the County of Lennox & Addington, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for a bill of divorce from his wife Gertrude Frances Garrison, of the city of Belleville in the county of Hastings, Province of Ontario, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at the Township of Camden in the county of Lennox & Addington, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1919.

Herrington, Warner, & Grange
Napanee, Ontario, solicitors for the applicant.

3-13t

There are TWO KINDS of
INVESTMENTS
one returns less, and the other more than you anticipate, and among the latter are the

7 per cent. Preferred Shares
—in
W. D. MIDMER, Limited
Price $100.00 each.

In addition to dividend there should be a bonus of three per cent, making a total return of **Ten Per Cent.** per annum, and you will get indirect returns from the money the Company would spend locally, probably fifty thousand dollars a year.

W. D. MIDMER.

PREMIER DRURY'S MAJORITY 2,236

Hon. E. C. Drury, Prime Minister of Ontario, was on Monday elected member for Halton by a majority of well over two thousand. The size of the margin given Mr. Drury in view of the comparatively small vote was conclusive evidence that the candidature of Edward J. Stevenson, the "independent people's soldier candidate," was not taken seriously by the electorate as a whole, though in two of the largest centres he polled a good vote. The electors of Halton are not labelled "U.F.O." to any great extent, but they feel that Hon. Mr. Drury and his colleagues should have a chance to show what they can do. To have defeated the head of the new Government would have plunged the province into political turmoil again, and would have served no purpose. This viewpoint was reflected in the decision of the Liberal and Conservative leaders in the riding to leave Mr. Drury a clean field, and the votes of many staunch members of the old parties went to the Prime Minister as a protest against the uninvited entry of Stevenson. It was a foregone conclusion that the farming districts would go heavily against Mr. Drury's opponent, despite adverse weather conditions, but within the past few days Stevenson also lost much support among returned soldiers, to whom he made a special appeal by the revelation that the various veterans' organizations were not endorsing his candidature.

CARNIVAL at the covered rink Friday, evening, February 20th. Get your costumes ready.

A FALSE ASSUMPTION

The Secretary of the Historical Society received a letter this week from a business man in the county in which he said that the notice in the last week's paper was the first intimation he had received that the Historical Society was preparing a history of the war work of the county. And thought of course that by this time everybody was as familiar with this effort as we were, which only goes to show that it isn't safe to assume too much. The more that we concentrate on a certain subject the more we underestimate the lack of knowledge of the same subject by others.

The Historical Society is preparing a history of the war work done by the county. Any society that did war work and which has not reported that work to the secretary ought to do so at once. And any soldier who has not sent in the questionaire should do so without delay. If the form has been lost, or if one has never been received, a post card will secure one. The preparation of the volume is being held up because of this lack of information.

Address all letters to

REV. A. J. WILSON,
Napanee.

CARNIVAL at the covered rink Friday, evening, February 20th. Get your costumes ready.

PLEASANT VALLEY

The great snow storm blocked the roads for a few days, but they are open again now.

Mrs. Vandebogart and Burten and Allan are all sick with the 'flu, the doctor in attendance.

Mrs. Ed. Boyle is stopping with them for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith visited Sunday at Mrs. Emma Card's, town.

Mrs. John Cline spent a couple of days in Belleville.

Mr. Clem Taylor at his father's a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Desmore Davis visited Sunday at Mr. Eslie Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith called Sunday at Mr. Frank Vandebogart's.

Mr. John Cline has been very ill, but is better at time of writing.

Master Thoroild Dupree has been very sick but is on the road to recovery.

Muresco in all the popular shades, at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

H. W. KELLY has Naval oranges at 35c. and 60c. per doz.; also strawberry and raspberry jam at the old price.

The Price of Stoves
is still rising but we are selling our present stock at the old prices.

A HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE or a HEATER

may make a lot of difference to your comfort. BUY IT NOW!

Hardware, Tinware, Agateware.

BEN. F. DAVY,
Next to Caton's.

TAMWORTH

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bullen, of Kingston, were Sunday visitors at J. A. Hunter's, Mrs. Wagaven's parent.

Mr. Whaley, of the Merchants Bank, and Miss Elsie Carscallen were married on Tuesday last at the home of her parents. After the marriage they partook of a sumptuous dinner and left on the first train on a wedding tour.

G. H. Richardson has bought the Storings store, lately occupied by the Taylor estate.

Skating is in full swing and the carnival last week was well attended and many costly garments were carried away by the skaters.

The heavy snow storm of the past week filled the roads and made business quiet for a few days.

Ice cut from the river is 18 to 20 inches thick, and the ice houses are well filled.

A. B. Carscallen has moved into his new house.

The Rev. Mr. Robeson and his daughter are holding revivial meetings in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches with good success, and large gatherings in attendance.

Fancy Suitings at Floyd's.

Martin-Senour Paint, 100 per cent. pure. The paint that covers. For sale at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

ODESSA

Dwight Frink, Kingston, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Frink.

Mrs. Quartz, Toronto, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Asselstine.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Denyes' many friends will be pleased to know that they have returned from Prince Albert, Sask., last Saturday after an absence of about five weeks. They arrived there ten days before the death of their daughter, Mrs. Herbert Lindsay, whose remains were interred in Prince Albert.

Mrs. Andrew Robinson, who has been ill in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, was able to return to her home last Tuesday.

Morden Vrooman, who has been seriously ill, is able to be out again.

The last of the juvenile dancing parties was held last Tuesday night and a very enjoyable evening was spent, including the midnight lunch.

The social dance last Thursday night, was as usual a success. The music was supplied by the Lawlor Brothers and the dancing was kept up until [illegible] o'clock.

A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lawlor last Friday night for Mr. and Mrs. Leo. Lawlor. The numerous and beautiful gifts, including large sums of money, told of the esteem in which they are held.

The handsome mahogany leather seated rocking chair given by the De Alva Medicine Co. was won by Miss Vera Frink as the most popular young lady.

A baby boy arrived last week to make his home with Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wright.

A quantity of Crib Nails, while they last at 2½ cents a pound, at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

REX VS. COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON

Pursuant to directions of County Finance Committee, Warden and County Solicitor waited on E. Gus Porter, K.C., counsel for the county, and submitted letter of Herrington, Warner & Grange, solicitors for private prosecutor, W. G. Fretts, making offer of settlement. Mr. Porter sent following reply to said letter, which speaks for itself:

Belleville, 10th Feb., 1920

Messrs. Herrington, Warner & Grange,
Barristers, Etc.,
Napanee, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—

Rex vs. Lennox and Addington

Mr. W. G. Wilson has submitted to me your letter to him of the 27th ult. therein proposing a settlement of this litigation by having the conviction set aside and the county contributing $135 towards the cost of your client. Your client to pay or to take care of the fees of the County Crown Attorney. This offer is practically what you offered me before going intocourt when the case was argued, and which I declined to accept. Since the argument I am much stronger in my unwillingness to accept that offer than I was before, and my reasons for that attitude are based upon the expresions of the court while the argument was proceeding, the fact that the Chief Justice intimated to you that you might better pay your own costs and have the matter disposed of by setting aside the conviction as it might be worse for you if such was not done. I could not consider any other disposition of the matter than to agree that the conviction be set aside and the appeal allowed, each party to pay their own costs. I would recommend this to the council solely for the sake of peace and not because I am at all alarmed as to the final disposition of the mater. If you decide to accept this proposition, and it is entirely without prejudice, be good enough to advise Mr. Wilson and we will have it carried out.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) E. GUS PORTER.

Some tea is cheaper, some more expensive, but none quite so delicious as Daly's Good Tea—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETING

Council Chamber,
Feby. 16th, 1920

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor J. E. Robinson, in the chair.

Present—Reeve Graham and Councillors Boyes, Macgregor, Roblin, Ming, Lowry, and Paul.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

Mr. G. P. Carr, manager of the Dominion Bank, made application for the placing of two electric lights on the south side of the market square, one on John street at the Dominion Bank corner, and the other half way between the block, between John and Centre street.

Referred to the Fire, Water and Light committee with power to act.

A communication was read from Jas. M. Ferguson, Cobourg, seeking information re the placing of a small steamer on the Napanee, Picton route. The boat would carry about 200 passengers and was of about 50 tons capacity.

Referred to the clerk to make a suitable reply.

Mr. Jas. Poulos made application for a renewal of his pool and billiard license for one year—Granted.

A communication was read from the Hydro-Electric Commission stating that owing to the increased cost of operating the gas plant, and in order that the plant might become self sustaining, instead of showing a deficit, it was found that on and after February 1st, 1920, the cost of gas to the consumer would be $2.50 per 1000 cubic feet, instead of $2.00 per 1000 feet as heretofore.

Ordered fyled.

A comunication was read from J. E. Malden on behalf of his client, Mr. E. B. Miller who recently had the misfortune to fall on the walk and break his arm. He made a claim of $200.00 damages, mostly paid out for doctor's bills and hiring a man to take his place during the time of his convalescence. On motion Reeve Graham, coun. Boyes, the Finance committee, were empowered to make a settlement with Mr. Miller for the sum of $100.00 without prejudice and in full settlement.

A communication was read from A. C. Baker stating that placing of Bibles in the public schools was in accordance with the regulations, and was not compulsory.

Moved by Coun. Boyes, seconded by Coun. Roblin, that the following by-laws be now read a first, second and third time and passed, viz:

A by-law to appoint Assessors for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Collector for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Solicitor for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Medical Health Officer for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Chief Constable for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Pound Keeper for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Fence Viewer for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Sealer of Weights and Measures for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Sanitary Inspector for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Market Clerk for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Scavenger for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Town Hall for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Library for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Cemetery for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Fire Hall for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Scales for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Conveniences for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Dock for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Fountain for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Band Stand for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Park for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Skating Rink for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Tennis Courts for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Bowling Green for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Baseball Diamond for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Football Field for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Hockey Rink for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Lacrosse Field for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Golf Links for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

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A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Lacrosse Field for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

A by-law to appoint a Caretaker for the Public Golf Links for the Town of Napanee for the year 1920.

The chairman of the streets committee reported that they had had a meeting on the subject of the swing bridge also that the bridge was in need of some repairs, and he was of the opinion that the work should be done before the ice goes out as he thought the work could be done to advantage. He suggested that the council in a body visit the bridge and look it over and arrive at a conclusion as to necessary repairs.

On motion the police committee were instructed to procure an automatic revolver for the use of the police, said revolver to be purchased at Montreal, at a cost of $35.00.

A by-law was passed appointing Messrs. R. A. Beard sanitary inspector for the town of Napanee for the year 1920, at a salary of $100.00 per year.

Moved by Coun. Ming, seconded by Coun. Roblin, that the committee composed of couns. Paul and Boyes and reeve Graham and mayor Robinson be appointed as a board of directors of the Schamerhorn estate and settle up the question of the construction of bathing houses on the old palace site on the bank of the river, at a point known as the "diver" according to plans and specifications. There will be two buildings erected, being 16 feet square with an eight foot verandah and toilets, the cost being placed at $425.00 for each building.

On motion the request of the Medical Officer of Health for an increase of salary to $300.00 per annum was referred back to the Finance committee to consult Dr. Cowan, and report at another meeting of the council.

Reeve Graham and Coun. Boyes and Roblin were appointed a committee to throughly look into the question of a grant to the Bay ferry.

Mr. W. D. Midmer was given permission to store saw logs on the street at the head of West street.

On motion a telephone was ordered to be placed in the home of Mr. Ed. Duncan for the convenience of the streets committee.

ACCOUNTS

The following accounts were ordered paid:

G. S. Bell	$ 4.00
Madole Hardware Co.	15.50
Madole Hardware Co.	1.30
Robt. Light	22.91
D. B. Wilson	1.80
D. B. Wilson	4.05
B. F. Davy	2.40
B. F. Davy	7.45
J. Bennett	43.05
P. Gleeson	44.72
S. C. Denison	46.80
F. E. Vanluven	16.30
T. D. Scrimshaw	6.72
F. H. Perry	36.95
Davis & Gates	

The following accounts were referred to committees with power to act:

F. E. Vanluven, $28.99; P. Gleeson, $63.25; also the usual accounts from the Hydro-Electric Commission; and several small accounts from the Bell Telephone Co.

Council adjourned.

A Rich, Fragrant Tea

"SALADA" is a rich, fragrant tea fresh from the gardens of Ceylon—the finest tea-producing country in the world. Packed and sold only in sealed metal packets, which preserve its native purity and goodness.

"SALADA"
BLACK, MIXED AND GREEN
B 390

To-day—Not To-morrow

Don't put off opening a savings account until to-morrow, as to-morrow you may spend the amount you intend to save.

Open a savings account to-day with the nearest branch of

THE DOMINION BANK 575

NAPANEE BRANCH

G. P. CARR, Manager.

FARMERS' BUSINESS

[illegible] years, The Bank has [illegible]

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.

15

THE MERCHANTS BANK
Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

Napanee Branch, - - - - E. R. Checkley, Manager
Yarker, Verona and Parham Branches, - J. W. McClymont, Manager
Tamworth Branch, - - - - S. D. Whaley, Manager

MAID WANTED—Girl to assist in general housework. Apply MRS. A. F. WAGAR, cor. Thomas and Simcoe streets. 12-a-p

$5 PER DAY—Men send me your address and I will start you in a business of your own earning $5 to $10 daily the year round. Sample case and plans free. Address H. V. Martin, Windsor, Ont. 11-ltp

PRIVATE SALE, beginning Feb. 21st, of household furniture, consisting of bedroom suite, parlor furniture, solid oak buffet and table, pier glass, carpets, etc., at MRS. FITZPATRICK'S residence, East street. 11-b

FARM FOR SALE—76 acres about five miles from Napanee, on good road, very good buildings, well watered, and nicely situated, price $4500.00. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Napanee, Ont. 11b

NOTICE TO JURORS

As there is no business requiring the attendance of jurors at the sessions to be held at the Court House, on Tuesday, February 24th, all jurors are hereby notified not to attend.

GEO. D. HAWLEY,
Sheriff.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that **Joseph Henry Forbes** of the township of Kaladar, Anglesea & Effingham in the County of Lenox & Addington, in the Province of Ontario, returned soldier, will apply at the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a bill of divorce from his wife, Bessie Forbes, whose last known address was Newport News, in the State of Virginia in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

Dated at Napanee, Province of Ontario, February 18th, 1920.

U. M. WILSON,
12-3m Solicitor for applicant

You are not always forwarned these days about advances on prices. Tea is bound to advance when present stock is sold. Buy now for future use a supply of Daly's Good Tea at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Some Valuable Farms FOR SALE

Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

WANTED TO RENT—A residence with modern conveniences preferred. Apply Box 622, EXPRESS OFFICE. 12-b-p

$5.00 DAILY the year round. Send for yearly contract and sample case free. H. V. MARTIN, Windsor, Ont. 9-d-p

FOR SALE—Registered Short horn Bulls, 11 months old. Apply to Mark Hawley, R. R. No. 7, Napanee.

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 42-tf

FOR SALE—Black Walnut Uxbridge Organ, in first-class condition. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas St., Napanee. 52-c

FARM PROPERTY—By having an agent at a central point any person wishing to sell or purchase a farm may get more and better opportunities than by depending upon their own efforts to meet the various dealers, many of whom may reside a considerable distance away. Anyone having a farm for sale may place the same in my hands on very reasonable terms; if no sale, no charge. My said terms will include the searching of title and the drawing of the deed without extra charge. Also anyone wishing to purchase a farm will do well to place their application with me. By having an intimate knowledge of farm lands and of the general requirements of farmers I am in position to render profitable and satisfactory service to those concerned in the above lines. I am also open for applications for the sale or purchase of Town Property on reasonable terms. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ont. 9-d

Kodaks and supplies are positively to be had in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store only.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. If in black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.
Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, at whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P O Box 630. Telephone No. 88.
OFFICE — North Side Dundas Street
Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, (60 John Street)
Napanee

DR. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon & the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Market Streets, Napanee. tdly

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

STUMBLING ON FORTUNE.

Scotch Sailor Went Through Many Vicissitudes. But "Struck It Rich."

Although some of the richest gold and silver mines in the world have been found by men who were prospecting for the precious metals, other mines have been discovered quite by accident in the most curious ways imaginable, says Spare Moments.

It was in 1867 that Donald Ross, a young Scottish sailor, and two companions deserted their sailing ship at San Francisco and started for the new gold fields on the mountains at the head of the Kern river. They failed to strike anything there, however, and so they continued on, passes into the Mojave Desert to try their luck there, only to again be unsuccessful. Then they went to Arizona, making their way to the source of the little Colorado river. Here they met with fair success, but the apaches were on the warpath, and forced them to fly to the nearest fort, from whence they reached Hardyville.

They started again without compass, map, or trail to guide them across the 200 miles of rough and desert, for Owen's Lake. In their fruitless search for water the prospectors wandered along the southern edge of Death Valley. Then one died, and the next day one of the men died, and the other became raving mad and fled into the desert. Ross, quite mad, wandered on until he fell unconscious.

Indians nursed him back to life, and guided him up the San Joaquin Valley, pointed out the way to civilization. Within an hour of leaving his guides Ross found himself in the bed of a rocky stream. He walked half way through the icy waters, when he pressed his hands to his eyes, dreading that his reason was again giving way. He looked again. "Gold!" he shouted. And it was. Half the sands at his feet were gold. Within two months he had made $200,000, and he arrived back in Glasgow some weeks before the sailing ship from which he had deserted.

Putting an Egg In a Bottle.

An egg may be put into a bottle which has a mouth much smaller than the egg, says Popular Mechanics. First soak the egg in vinegar until the shell becomes soft and pliable. It will then be easy to push the egg into the bottle. Pour cold water into the bottle and allow it to remain until the shell becames hard again. The bottle can then be shown to friends, who are certain to be greatly mystified by the sight of an egg in such a place.

Booming Poetry.

One thing is certain to come out of the Plume coup, says Life. Gabriele d'Annunzio should be able to sell his poetry anywhere.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CABINET IS DISRUPTED

Unusual Political Crisis Experienced at Washington.

President Wilson Forced Secretary of State Lansing to Resign From Office, and Accused Him of Attempting to Usurp the Rights of the First Magistrate of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Robert Lansing resigned as Secretary of State on Friday night.

Mr. Lansing left office because he was charged by President Wilson with assuming the prerogatives of the Chief Executive during the past four months in calling and presiding over meetings of the Cabinet.

His resignation, tendered in a letter under date of February 11, to the President, was accepted by the latter Friday, and became effective at once. Under-Secretary of State Frank Polk is the acting and interim head of the State Department, and may be named as Mr. Lansing's successor.

The entire correspondence between the President and Mr. Lansing was made public at the State Department. The letters, because of the gravity of the charge brought against Mr. Lansing by the President, constitute one of the most amazing chapters in the history of any administration of the republic.

In his letter, tendering his resignation Mr. Lansing declared he could not "permit to pass unchallenged the imputation that, in calling into informal conference the members of the executive departments, I sought to usurp your Presidential authority." He explained that he believed the Cabinet conference were for the best interests of the administration and of the republic. He also declared that his belief "was shared by others whom I consulted."

Mr. Lansing's declaration that he consulted with the individual Cabinet members of the Cabinet—before summoning them into conference gave rise to the thought that all members of the Cabinet who participated in the meetings, might feel it incumbent upon them to tender their resignations to Mr. Wilson, that he might determine whether or not any of the other members of the President's Cabinet agreed with his view concerning to-day as all those approached on the subject, with the exception of Secretary of Labor Wilson, who has been in attendance at all the "executive law" sessions, preserved silence. All that Secretary Wilson would say, and he would talk only through a third party, was that "he knew nothing whatever of anything pertaining to the entire situation."

Against the view that the President might be tendered a sheaf of resignations, however, was the fact that only a few weeks ago the President appointed Secretary of Agriculture Houston, who was likewise in attendance at the Cabinet meetings, Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed Carter H. Glass. This action by Mr. Wilson makes it apparent that he believes Mr. Lansing to be the one guilty party and the one on whom all the responsibility rests.

The President in his letter to Secretary Lansing expressed ignorance that Cabinet meetings had been held during the President's recent illness. He said he had been told so and wanted Mr. Lansing to inform him whether or not the report which had reached him was true.

It was recalled that all during the period of the President's seclusion there was an effort made by Congress to ascertain whether or not he was competent to perform the duties of his office. The Cabinet late had acted upon the Fall Resolution, requesting the President to withdraw recognition of Mexico, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee sent two of its members, Senators Fall and Hitchcock, to the White House to confer with the President and report back to the committee ostensibly his views on the Mexican situation, but really upon what was wanted was a report on the President's mental and physical condition.

The President, in his correspondence with Secretary Lansing, not only admits that he did not know what the Cabinet met for, but he charges Mr. Lansing with having usurped some of the prerogatives of the President.

It was reported that one, if not the most impelling reason, for the action of the President was the selection of Editor Rose, of Pennsylvania, on the State Department had been sounded out, as the distinguished man from America to aid in the formation of a constitution for the course of international justice in accordance with the plans of the member states of the League of Nations.

Mr. Root's selection, while made some time ago, was not formally announced until after the assembling of the Council of the League in London. The gossip in diplomatic circles to the effect that the President was not asked as to whether he thought the appointment of Mr. Root was suitable, chiefly because the Council, under the treaty, is free to name whomever it thinks best. United States diplomats overseas, though, knew long in advance of the official announcement of Mr. Root's appointment that he had been selected for the position, and they naturally communicated the information to the State Department.

While in some circles the belief that Viscount Grey's letter was the beginning that started the political bonfire was current, there was nevertheless an indication to place precedence in Mr. Lansing's report the appointment was an actuating motive so far as the President's action is concerned.

Had Mr. Lansing been permitted to retire from the Cabinet voluntarily, the effect would have been more disastrous on the White House than on the State Department. The President, therefore, forestalled Mr. Lansing's contemplated action, and summarily removed him from the Cabinet.

Brantford has increased the salaries of its firemen.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts upon the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Italian seamen have refused to make war on d'Annunzio.

Many schools are closed in Southwestern Ontario because of "flu."

Sterling exchange was strong in New York at $3.36¾ for demand bills.

Wilfred Mills was accidentally killed in Ontario Paper Co. mill at Thorold.

Bolshevik proclamations are being distributed among Japanese troops in Siberia.

Rev. Wm. Ivens must show why he shouldn't be punished for alleged contempt of court.

John H. Moss, K.C., a well-known Toronto lawyer, died after a brief illness of pneumonia.

Fuel, foodstuffs and supply men decided to cease battling with each other for workers.

United States Marshal Wilson seized 1,326 quarts of Canadian whiskey at Bangor, Maine, Tuesday.

An impressive funeral service was held in Osgoode Hall, Toronto, for the late Sir Glenholme Falconbridge.

An Ulster spinner in Belfast on Tuesday night to tell audiences here that not all Irishmen want a republic.

Tex. Rickard has pledged enough to completely cancel Mike O'Dowd, middleweight champion. Rickard's offer is $250,000.

Three remnants of the army of Gen. Yudenitch are threatened with extermination by typhus, according to a despatch to New York from Berlin.

The cardinals living in Rome have asked the Pope to increase their salaries, as they cannot live on both ends owing to the increased cost of living.

Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons Tuesday that the British were evacuating Batum. Troops were placed there to prevent the Turks from penetrating the Caucasus region.

The results in the North Schleswig plebiscite up to seven o'clock Wednesday morning show Danish majorities in all except six of the 150 districts; 30,765 for Denmark, and 12,756 for Germany.

THURSDAY.

Silver reached a new high in London at 89¼d.

Eastern Ontario Liberals will meet on March 5 in Ottawa.

Lake Erie Fishermen's Association is in session at St. Thomas.

Gas Commissioner Estlin will make a survey of all Ontario gas areas.

A civic reception was tendered the members of the Ulster delegation at Toronto.

Alex. Londry, defeated candidate, is trying to upset the election of Mayor Gray at Meaford.

Casimir S. Gzowski is the new president of the London & Canadian Loan & Agency Company.

Agents of the Prince of Wales are buying breeding stock for his Western Canadian ranches.

Drinking extract of lemon is thought to be the cause of the death of a Russian in Toronto.

Ontario builders, in convention at Toronto, decided on an effort to stabilize the prices of building material.

Deep snow in Pennsylvania is driving deer from the forests to seek shelter with phlomestic cattle in adjoining farms.

Thomas H. Black has been appointed to the chair of Roman Law, English Law and Jurisprudence at the University of Toronto.

Two regiments of Italian soldiers, accompanied by several batteries of light artillery, have sailed from Trieste for Dalmatian ports.

In the event of Jack Dempsey getting a $500,000 guarantee for boxing Carpentier in the United States the latter would take $304,350 of the sum as income tax.

The Supreme Court of New York has imposed a sentence of from five to ten years on Professor Alexander Gitton, convicted of violating the state's criminal anarchy statute.

Rev. Canon Morgan Co., raised its dividend from 8 to 9 per cent., and the Canada Landed & National Investment Co. increased its dividend from 9 to 10 per cent.

FRIDAY.

Twenty-three die of the "flu" in Cobalt.

An athletic stadium is talked of for Toronto.

United States exchanges were closed all day Friday.

Oxford County Councillors decided to increase their own pay.

A. Hope Gibson, a well-known lawyer and sportsman of Hamilton, is dead.

School estimates of the Toronto Board of Education total nearly four million dollars.

The Lake Erie Fishermen's Association asks for a commission to investigate fishing.

James McMillan, an aged resident of Port Lambton, was burned to death in his home.

Moscow is without bread owing to disorganization of the transport, according to a wireless despatch from that city.

Premier Lloyd George told the House of Commons that he hoped to introduce the Irish Home Rule bill next week.

A Washington despatch says the mortality rate due to the "flu" epidemic this year was about half of that in 1918.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Arizona Legislature have adopted a resolution ratifying the woman suffrage amendment.

Suddenly attacked by heart disease, James Cafey, aged 18, died in a Toronto doctor's surgery before medical aid could arrive.

"Joe" Stecher successfully defended his title of world's heavyweight wrestling champion in a match against Wladek Zbyszko.

Cheers were given in the British House when it was announced that Canada desired to make a contribution toward the relief of Central Europe.

Strong criticisms of the attitude of the British Government and the United States toward the Irish problem were uttered by speakers at three large meetings in Toronto.

SATURDAY.

Woodstock, N.B., had a $120,000 fire.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire visited North Bay.

Hamilton City Council bought a site for an asphalt plant.

Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, has resigned.

D. W. Long, a prominent woollen merchant, died in Hamilton.

The First Battalion replaces the old Seventh Regiment in London.

Sterling showed some strength in New York Friday, advancing to $3.41¾.

Detroit club women at a meeting came out strongly in favor of hygenic marriages.

Premier Hughes of Australia has ordered the banks to pay no money to the engineers on strike.

Several Sinn Feiners were arrested in the course of a round-up by military forces in Dublin Friday.

Edward Fleming fell to his death in an elevator shaft in Christie, Brown & Co.'s warehouse in Toronto.

The Swedish steamer Scuta, arrived at New York Friday from Gothenburg with 1,475 tons of newsprint paper.

During the attacks by Nationalist forces on Marash and Aintab, in Asia Minor, about 2,000 Armenians civilians were killed.

Deaths in Toronto from influenza yesterday numbered 30—the highest daily total recorded since the outbreak of the present epidemic.

The Ontario Board of Optometry announces in the Ontario Gazette the new rules and regulations affecting optometrists and opticians.

Polish troops, standing on their own soil, dipped the national colors in the tide waters of the Baltic on Tuesday, after the absence of Poland as a sea nation for 148 years.

A fat case regarding fines for default in forwarding income assessment returns resulted in a decision that the penalty of $100 per day must be imposed on all offenders.

MONDAY.

Brantford expects a 3-mill increase on the tax rate.

Sterling demand bills rose in New York to $3.45¼.

David Marshall, M.P. for East Elgin, died in Vancouver, B.C.

Motor bandits held up and robbed several persons in Toronto on Saturday night.

O. F. Rice, former manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, died Sunday.

Alex. Londry, defeated candidate, is trying to upset the election of Mayor Gray at Meaford.

Rev. Dr. P. L. Richardson, formerly president of the Montreal Conference, died at Brockville.

The British Government has completed the purchase of the whole Papagonian meat output for 1922.

Some officials of Portsmouth Penitentiary refuse to resign, although they have passed the age limit.

Major W. T. Hagerman, former Warden of Durham and Northumberland county, died in his 83rd year.

Forty-odd Winnipeg rinks defeated an equal number of outside rinks at Winnipeg on Saturday by 470 to 465.

Stanislaus Zybezko, the giant Polish wrestler, has arrived in America, and will challenge Champion "Joe" Stecher.

The treaty between Britain and Soviet Russia for the return of prisoners is now ready for signing, it is declared.

The storm of the week end tied up York County transportation, and many physicians were unable to reach their patients.

A memorial service to the dead heroes of the 169th Battalion was held in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, Sunday.

Ex-Emperor Charles of Austria denies that he plotted to enter Hungary in an attempt to regain the throne of that country.

A Silver Coinage Bill introduced into the British House of Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain provides to reduce silver coins from 925 to 500 fine.

TUESDAY.

Toronto teachers will get an increase in their salaries.

Brockville authorities have banned all dances owing to the "flu."

R. M. Jacks, a life-long resident of Dundas, died suddenly at his home.

Another big fur-trading company has been incorporated in Montreal, with a capital of $1,100,000.

A material slump in exports to Europe from U. S. ports has resulted from the foreign exchange situation.

Col. H. A. C. Machin, head of the Citizens' Liberty League, announced that the league would enter provincial politics as a party.

A "crime wave" among Toronto errand boys is reported by the police, who advise caution in the employment of strange youngsters.

This year's St. Patrick's Day parade in Montreal may be the last, owing, it is said, to the ridicule to which it is subjected by spectators.

Harry Cody of Toronto, Russell Wheeler, Montreal, and M. Goodman of Winnipeg will compete in the International skating races at Lake Placid.

Hon. F. C. Biggs, Provincial Minister of Public Works, has purchased six road planes, a new machine for building gravel or clay roads, in Kentucky.

The National Council of the National Conference on Character Education in relation to Canadian Citizenship opens a two-day convention at Ottawa to-day.

Fred. J. Dixon, M.P.P., was found not guilty of seditious libel by a jury in the Winnipeg Assizes, and a similar charge against J. S. Woodworth was withdrawn.

Upper Canada College old boys celebrated the 90th anniversary of the founding of the college with a banquet, where they were addressed by several prominent speakers.

Four cars of silk from Japan, valued at $5,500,000, were ferried across the St. Lawrence from Prescott, having been rushed by special trains from Vancouver en route to New York.

Overproduction.

"To Edward and Amy W——, a daughter, the 25th."—Ilford Recorder.

How very monotonous! — London Opinion.

INSISTS UPON RIGHTS

Canada Has Earned Status in League of Nations.

Hon. N. W. Rowell Criticises Unfriendly Course Taken by United States Towards the Dominion, Which Fought for Liberty While Americans Scraped In Wealth.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—"If the United States Senate should adopt the Lenroot reservation, either in its original form or amended as now suggested, and should also adopt the preamble as proposed, Canada, as one of the nations of the British Emire and a party to the treaty, would be called upon to decide what action she should take under these conditions. There can be no possible doubt what Canada's decision would be. She would not consent to submit to any impairment of her status and voting right under the treaty. Therefore when final action on the treaty is taken by the Government of the United States, if the ratification can only become effective on Canada's assent, the ratification cannot go into effect so far as Canada is concerned, as Canada will not give that assent."—These words Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, and who, during the absence of the Prime Minister is acting Secretary of State for External Affairs, outlined Canada's position toward the treaty fight in the United States Senate at a meeting of war veterans Saturday night.

"Canada has made her position perfectly clear to all the other communities in London, and she has asked them to make her position clear to the authorities in Washington. We have done this in the interests of good understanding between the United States and Canada," Mr. Rowell continued.

"The reasons why Canada cannot assent are so obvious that they need hardly be mentioned. I will only mention one. Canada, by the free action of her own Government, and by the voluntary service rendered by her own people, raised 600,000 men to take part in this war. She mortgaged her future to carry the burden which her people assumed in the war involved. The flower of her youth lies buried in France and Flanders, and thousands more are maimed for life in order that Canada, as one of the free nations of the British Commonwealth, might take her contribution to the cause of liberty and the restoration of the world's peace. In the light of these facts it is inconceivable that any Government in Canada could be so false to both the living and the dead, and to Canada's honor, as to give the assent of Canada to a proposal which would deprive Canada of the position of equality of status won by her soldiers on the field of battle, and accorded to her at the Peace Conference by the enlightened judgment of nations, particularly at this the case when full status and voting rights are granted, and we have the right to enter into treaties nations on the American continent which either by reason of treaties with the United States or of economic conditions are dependent upon her, nations which took no part in the war and whose combined population is hardly does not exceed that of Canada."

The New York Tribune, said Mr. Rowell, has stated in the form of a question as from Canada to the United States:

"You put Cuba, Panama, Haiti, Santo Domingo, your dependencies, in the League, but you are unwilling to trust us. Why?"

"That is the question," he declared, "Canadians are awaiting an answer, and we cannot believe that the American people will finally deny to Canada the rights cheerfully accorded by them to states like Cuba, Panama, Haiti and Guatemala."

Mr. Rowell said Canada appreciated the prompt recognition by the President of the United States and by the people of Canada in relation to a place at the peace table and in the League of Nations, and said that Canada had no reason to believe that the first reservation to recognize her rights at Paris would willingly be parties to a withdrawal of such rights at a later date.

However, he said, the United States Senate was part of the treaty-making power, and Canada was not either reject the treaty or approve it with such reservations as the Senate might choose to stipulate. "If the final action of the Senate be approved by the President," said Mr. Rowell, "it then becomes the action of the American people and of their attitude which the United States will take in reference to the treaty and the League of Nations."

Mr. Rowell dealt with the revised form of the reservation on voting rights submitted to the United States by Senator Lenroot, and said:

"The latter part of this reservation, which refers to disputes between any members of the British Empire and the United States, but expresses what we understand to be the effect of the treaty as it now stands, and does not add an interpretation rather than an amendment of the treaty. The first part of the reservation, however, is open to objection to the treaty and a direct challenge of the status and voting rights of Canada and other British communities, at a complete loss to understand why the United States, our nearest neighbors, should be the one nation to challenge the right of the world to challenge our position."

Summon Grocers to Inquiry.

HAMILTON, Feb. 17.—On Saturday A. McMillan, acting for the Attorney-General's Department, served papers on a number of wholesale and retail grocers and manufacturers in connection with charges that they combined to fix prices, contrary to the Anti-Combine Act. Those on whom papers were served must return answers to the charges by February 25. The inquiry will open here on March 8.

Sir Adam Beck Coming Home.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 17. — Vice-Chairman Pocock of the London & Port Stanley Railway announces that Sir Adam Beck is to sail from England for Canada this week, and that he will be back in London by the end of February. It is understood that Lady Beck, who is much improved in health, will accompany Sir Adam.

Shifting of the sand under the steamer Princess Anne, of the Dominion Line, aground on Rockaway Shoal since Friday, "broke the back" of the ship yesterday morning.

DIXON IS ACQUITTED.

Manitoba M.P.P. Not Guilty of Seditious Libel.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 17.—F. J. Dixon, M.P.P., is not guilty of the charge of seditious libel. The jury which has been hearing his case for the past fifteen days returned a verdict of acquittal at ten o'clock Monday, after it had had the case under consideration since 4.30 Saturday.

In view of the verdict the crown has dropped a similar charge against F. J. Woodworth. It was announced.

On the motion of the crown, Justice Galt dismissed the charge of seditious libel, and put over to the next assizes, a charge of contempt of court, which was brought against Woodworth in connection with a speech he made concerning the trial of R. B. Russell.

The atmosphere in the courtroom all morning was distinctly tense. The room was filled to capacity half an hour before the jury was to report, and the corridors inside and outside talked in low tones, while awaiting the verdict. The jurymen filed into their box about five minutes before 10 o'clock and appeared. During the interval, nervous whispers were heard throughout the room. Dixon, Justice Galt and counsel entered the court and sat down. The silence was broken on five seconds later with cheering and handclapping, and the foreman of the jury returned his first "not guilty." It took the court attendants a full minute to bring the crowd to order and Justice Galt threatened to clear out the room if any further disturbances were raised. The foreman of the jury returned his other two replies of "not guilty" to the second and third counts of the charge in calm silence. At the conclusion of the judge's remarks to Dixon, the crowd surged around the accused, pressing his hands and showering congratulations.

Justice Galt's remarks to Dixon were in the nature of a warning against future association with "red" element. "I congratulate you very much on the verdict," said Justice Galt. "At the same time I shall only be too glad to help in future of taking part in such transactions. You have shown by your demeanor in court that you have conducted your own defence that you are a man of considerable attainments of high ability and character, and such a man ought to be an honor to his country. Whether through ignorance or force of circumstances you have shown some tendency to be in alignment in fermenting what in my opinion was an unlawful strike. However, you might have been mistaken in your ideas."

DRURY IS ELECTED.

Premier of Ontario Returned to Legislature from Halton.

MILTON, Feb. 17.—On a comparatively light poll Premier Drury was elected in Halton yesterday by a majority of 2,300. In only four places did his opponent, E. J. Stephenson, a considerable lead, gave Mr. Drury a majority of 128, and Burlington, another supposed Stephenson stronghold, gave the Premier a majority of 22. The returned soldiers at Brant Hospital, Burlington, cast 74 votes for Stephenson and one for the Premier.

Up until noon U.F.O. supporters were very fearful of the results on account of the impassable condition of the roads. The Returning Officer, E. L. Henstreet, was asked several times to call an election, but this he refused to do. By noon the worst spots in the roads had been dug out and the farmers turned out in force in the afternoon.

Early results gave the Independent candidate a good lead. The three polls in Milton gave him 436 as opposed to 212 for the Farmer Premier. Georgetown followed with 399 votes for Stephenson and 236 for Mr. Drury. A report that Oakville had snowed the Premier under and given Stephenson a lead of 896 votes was soon contradicted and then the rural parts of the riding began to be heard from.

First Stephenson arrived in Milton just when the results began to turn against him. "They tell me I'm a little behind," he said to a group of reporters, "but I showed them what a man without any organization could do in a rural riding." Mr. Stephenson then added that he had not had a scrutineer in any of the rural polling divisions, and added that with another week to campaign he could have defeated the Premier.

Turks and Kurds Renew Massacres.

LONDON, Feb. 17. — A correspondent learns from a trustworthy source that Mustapha Kemal, with a force of Cavalry and Turks and Kurds, has renewed his campaign of extermination against the Armenians. Unprotected Armenians in districts of Zeitun, Fundudjak, Pinguz and the vicinity have already been attacked, with a total of 7,000 victims.

Around Marash the struggle continues with serious Armenian losses. The Turkish nationalists have advanced to Baghicho and are spreading a reign of terror. The Armenians are resisting stoutly, and will continue to resist the attacks, but lack the necessary means, and only immediate assistance can save from total extermination the Armenians.

Mustapha Kemal is at the head of the Nationalist move ment which has been insisting that Constantinople should control the Turkish lands and has been endeavoring in the Turkish Parliament to secure power. It is apparent from this work that he has the allies' decision, reported yesterday, to allow Constantinople to remain under Turkish rule.

G. P. Magann, well-known contractor and lumberman of Toronto, died at his home from an attack of pneumonia.

Ernest Bertrand is Liberal candidate for the St. James, Montreal, seat in the Commons, vacated by the death of M. A. Lapointe.

He Had to Play.

The best story ever told by Major Regan, veteran bandmaster of the British army, concerns a music school manager of the old school who once entered the place during a band rehearsal. Soft music was being played, and the trombone player was not required. Why ain't thatc hap playing?" demanded the manager. "Well, they are play pizzicato, you see," was the explanation volunteered. "I don't care a hang what they're playing," roared the irate one. "Tell him if he cannot play pizzicato or any other dashed tune that is put in front of him, he's to get out of my band."

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 17. — Quotations on the Board of Trade yesterday were as follows:

Manitoba Wheat (In Store Ft. William).
No. 1 northern, $2.80.
No. 2 northern, $2.77.
No. 3 northern, $2.72.
Manitoba Oats (In Store Ft. William).
No. 2 C.W., 57½c.
No. 3 C.W., 54½c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 56½c.
No. 1 feed, 52½c.
No. 2 feed, 48½c.
Manitoba Barley (In Store Ft. William).
No. 3 C.W., $1.54½.
No. 4 C.W., $1.45.
Rejected, $1.35½.
Feed, $1.35½.
American Corn (Track, Toronto, Prompt Shipment).
No. 3 yellow, $1.30.
No. 4 yellow, $1.27.
Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 3 white, 39c to 39½c.
Ontario Wheat (F.o.b. Shipping Points, According to Freights).
No. 1 winter, per car lot, $2 to $2.01.
No. 2 winter, per car lot, $1.92 to $2.01.
No. 3 winter, per car lot, $1.92 to $1.93.
No. 1 spring, per car lot, $2.02 to $2.03.
No. 2 spring, per car lot, $1.98 to $2.07.
No. 3 spring, per car lot, $1.85 to $1.86.
Peas (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $2.
Barley (According to Freights Outside).
Malting, $1.77 to $1.79.
Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.55 to $1.60.
Rye (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.70 to $1.80.
Manitoba Flour (Toronto).
Government standard, $12.25.
Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).
Government standard, $10.80 to $11.
Montreal, $10.50 Toronto.
Millfeed (Car lots, Delivered Montreal Freights, Bags Included).
Bran, per ton, $25.
Shorts, per ton, $27.
Good feed flour, per bag, $2.65 to $2.75.
CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.
No. 1, per ton $27 to $28.
Mixed, per ton $25 to $26.
Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, $16 to $17.
Farmers' Market.
Fall wheat—No. 2, nominal.
Spring wheat, nominal.
Goose wheat—No. 3 nominal.
Barley—$1.20 to $1.25 per bushel.
Oats—$1 to $1.02 per bushel.
Buckwheat—$1.50 per bushel.
Rye—According to sample, nominal.
Hay—Timothy, $24 to $30 per ton.
CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.
J. B. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Corn—					
May ...	1125/8	1135/8	1125/8	1125/8	1125/8
July ...	1295/8	1375/8	1295/8	1325/8	1305/8
Sept. ...	1275/8	1295/8	1275/8	1295/8	1275/8
Oats—					
May ...	80¾	82¾	80¾	82¾	80¾
July ...	72¾	74⅞	72¾	74⅞	72¾
Pork—					
May ...	35.60	35.85	35.00	35.82½	35.60
July ...	35.60	35.00	34.90	35.60	34.65
Ribs—					
May ...	21.52	21.90	21.50	21.82	21.45
July ...	22.02	22.40	21.97	22.32	21.96
Lard—					
May ...	18.50	18.97	18.50	18.97	18.45
July ...	19.12	19.40	19.10	19.40	18.96

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—With a run of nearly 1200 cattle on the Union Stock Yards market yesterday trading for practically all classes was anywhere from 50c to 75c stronger, probably around 50c per cwt. would be nearer the mark. The tone throughout on all classes was greatly improved over the close of last week. The outlook for the balance of the week is for steady prices.

In the sheep, lambs and calves the market was steady, lambs selling from 18c to 20c, and a little better; calves 50c to 75c; sheep steady to 25c.

The hog market is stronger and more active, and the packers are trying to buy them on the 17½c to 17¾c basis as a run of 1,500 to 2,000 good many-sales were made on the 18¾c basis fed and watered.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 16.—Cattle, receipts, 1,600; good, steady; common, slow; shipping steers, $8 to $15; butchers, $6 to $12.75; yearlings, $13 to $14; heifers, $6 to $10.50; cows, $4 to $8; bulls, $4 to $7.50. Stockers and feeders, $6 to $10.25; fresh cows and springers, $45 to $150.

Calves, receipts, 800; 50c lower, $6 to $14.

Hogs, receipts 4,800; heavy, 50c to 75 higher; light, steady to 25c higher; heavy, $15.50 to $15.75; mixed, $16.50 to $17; yorkers, light do., and pigs, $17 to $17.25; roughs, $13.50 to $14; stags, $11 to $12.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,900; lambs, 25c higher; others 50c higher; lambs, $12 to $13.75; ewes, $11 to $12; wethers, $15.50 to $16.50; ewes, $6 to $15; mixed sheep, $15 to $15.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—Hogs, receipts 45,000; estimated tomorrow 30,000. Weak to 25c lower than yesterday's close. Bulk $14.25 to $15; top $15.55; heavy, $12.45 to $15.55; medium, $15.15 to $15.50; light, $14.85 to $15.35; light light, $14.50 to $15.10; heavy packing sows smooth, $13.25 to $13.75; packing sows, rough, $12.75 to $13.25; pigs, $13.50 to $14.50.

Cattle, receipts 18,000; estimated tomorrow, 18,000; firm. Beef steers, medium and heavy weight, fancy and prime, $14.75 to $16.85; medium and good, $11.50 to $14.75; common, $8.25 to $11.50. Butcher cows and heifers, $12.50 to $16.20; common and medium, $5.75 to $12.50. Butcher cattle, heifers, $6.40 to $13; cows, $6.40 to $11.75; canners and cutters, $5 to $6.40; calves, $12.50 to $17.50; stocker steers, $6.75 to $10.25.

Earl Reading Is U. S. Ambassador.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Sunday Times says it understands that the Earl of Reading will accept the post of British Ambassador to the United States.

London advices recently from Washington indicate that in official circles that Viscount Grey would not return to Washington as British Ambassador, although there was no official intimation of this.

Sons of the Empire.

Arrangements have practically been completed for a society to be known as "Sons of the Empire." The Secretary of State at Ottawa has already been communicated with in connection with incorporating the society by charter, which will be Dominion wide. The aims and objects of this society will be the fostering of imperial unity and the consolidation of the British Empire, and to give expression to the sentiment of patriotism in anything pertaining to the welfare of the British Empire. Prominent speakers will be secured to address the members.

Only Lacked Tools.

A tramp asked a gentleman for a few cents to buy some bread

"Can't you go into any business that is more profitable than this?"

"I'd like to open a bank if I could only get the tools," answered the tramp.

Words Food to Success.

Would-be Writer—What do you consider the most important for a beginner in literature?

Old Hand—A small appetite.—Blighty, London.

Interior Rhodesia Is A Land of Great Wealth, But Marred by Tsetse Fly

AFRICA, not so long ago regarded for the most part as a "sepulchre of the world's most daring explorers," now engages the attention of the world because of its natural resources and its industrial possibilities.

Interior Rhodesia must be traversed by native carriers over mountains, through primeval forest, across rivers, through almost impenetrable jungle and underbrush, in peril from elephants, lions, leopards, hyenas, serpents, the tsetse fly, wild men as well as wild beasts. Each carrier has a mail bag of 50 pounds. On an average carriers make 25 miles a day, and even on runs of 600 miles, from Broken Hill to Abercorn, they are seldom more than an hour behind schedule time and generally only half that. They make better time in the wet season than in the dry, as in the wet they travel in bare feet, while in the dry the earth is baked, the ground is hot like "The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," and they are compelled to wear sandals.

There is one great drawback to the wet; no material has yet been produced that can resist African rain. It laughs at the average rubberized fabrics. One of the few partly successful materials is a peculiarly proved canvas made in England, and even when mail bags of this material are opened, the contents are simply pulp —valueless, and frequently undecipherable. High grade paper, such as that used in the Geographic, and in fact any glazed paper, suffers most; why, I do not know. I suppose it is the combination of heat and water.

The Abercorn run is wonderful in many peculiar ways: Past Chitambo, where Livingstone died, through the marshy region and lake of Bangweolo, across notable rivers like Malambo, Lumbatwa, Mwinekashi, Lunkeshi and lovely Chambezi, Lucule and fourteen others of wondrous scenery, through the countries of the Watwa, Waunga, the warlike Awemba, the agricultural Awiwa, the Wiinwanga (tobacco growers) and many other tribes, across the great Tanganyika Plateau and lake, through the forests of thousands of acres of rubber trees and the wonderful rubber vines whose roots can supply the world, and at last reach the border of what was formerly German East Africa.

The plunge of Victoria Falls on the Zambezi is three times that of our Niagara, the roar is heard for 19 miles, and the column of vapor is miles high. In the dialect the Mashonaland and Matabeland, its name means the water that smokes.

From Kasempa to Livingstone (Victoria Falls), is 589 miles, from Livingstone to Bulawayo, 290, and from Kasempa to Cape Town, 2,290 miles. The fauna of Rhodesia is wonderful—think of 17 kinds of antelopes!

As for area, Northeastern Rhodesia contains almost 70,000 square miles, and it is only one of three divisions. What a memorial to Cecil Rhodes, the empire builder. For barbaric splendor, nothing like his funeral was ever seen. To use a phrase that amuses the English, it "laid out" Napoleon's, as described by Thackeray. When my cousin starts on the semi-annual "uiendo" (trip) around his district, the scene at every African village is equal to the arrival of Barnum and Bailey. This entourage is made up of native soldiers, carriers, runners, telegraphers, typists, secretaries, tent setters, flag raisers, band, household servants (40) and I forget what else.

Although the tsetse fly is an abominable pest, it takes second place as a destroyer of property value, to our American pest, the boll weevil. A singular peculiarity of the first-named consists in its habit of biting human beings, horses and oxen on the feet.

When animals are shipped from Cape Town to North Rhodesia, the shipping is done at night, because, unlike the mosquito, the tsetse fly works only in the day time. It prefers to work on the legs, and in the case of horses, these are done up in paraffin and cloths. It should be understood that this foe to man and beast is confined to certain districts.

Red Deer In New Zealand.

Some forty years ago red deer were imported into New Zealand from England and it was found that the conditions of the adopted home of these animals caused them to increase in numbers very rapidly and also caused them to show a marked physical improvement, says an exchange.

The antlers on New Zealand bucks of the red deer are the finest found in any country.

Most of the deer hunting is done by night stalking, and because of the wild nature of the country the sport often becomes very strenuous as well as exciting.

The deer are so numerous in easily accessible districts that the maximum allotments are almost certain to be obtained by any hunter of reasonable ability and enthusiasm.

This sport is indulged in chiefly during the months of March, April and May, and fees for hunting licenses run from $5 to $50 according to the district.

LIFT OFF CORNS!

Apply few drops then lift sore, touchy corns off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!

A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

CUMBERLAND.

Unique Race Is a Sporting Feature of the Country.

Cumberland is one of the most famous sporting counties in England. With its neighbor, Westmoreland, it has world-wide celebrity as a wrestling centre, and its mountain runners are known wherever this peculiar sport is followed. There are annual races up the sides of the mountains and down again, and the local champion, Dalzell, who was killed in the war, was esteemed in Cumberland as Hanlan was deemed in Canada a quarter of a century ago. The race was derived from the goat, and the performers leap and scramble over rocks like mountain sheep, and while coming down the smooth slopes take strides like ski jumpers. There is lively betting upon this as upon every other sort of contest, no matter in what part of England it is held. Sport is in the blood of these hardy people, and if an astonishing lot of money goes out of the district every week it also makes its way in London, it is also to be remembered that the district raised more money for the war loans than any other part of England with a like population. Keswick, a town of 4,500 people, sent 900 soldiers to the war, more than 150 of whom were killed.

There are two illustrious packs of hounds in the neighborhood, one hunted by Mr. Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons. This is claimed to be the fastest pack in England, and the remarkable thing is that it is followed afoot, the nature of the surrounding country making it impossible to ride. The record for foxes killed is probably as great as that held by mounted hunts, while the loss in dogs trampled under foot is much lighter. The huntsman has killed 1,000 foxes in the past twenty-five years. Dogs are numerous on the streets, and if you meet a man in a country lane the odds are that he will be accompanied by a short-haired collie, a whippet or a terrier. We have seen more retrievers in the Keswick Lake district than we would see in the Great Lakes district. We hear a well-authenticated story of a fox terrier that went to earth after a fox and lived for three weeks underground after the earth had caved in behind him. When finally dug out he was a hundred yards from the entrance. He shook himself, walked over to his master, rubbed against his leg and once more went to earth.

The lake region has many literary traditions. Wordsworth's tomb is in Grasmere churchyard. It is no more than a slab with la name and a date. One could not improve on it unless by adding one of his own verses, but who would be courageous enough to make the selection, and the implied exclusion? Southey, too, lived here, and is cordially reported to have written his verses about how the waters come down at Ladore at the veritable falls a short distance away. We are glad of Southey's assurance that the waters came down in some other way than as though poured through the spout of a tea kettle, as they are coming down now. An American who was taken out to see the falls by a guide, became tired of the plodding of the latter's course and as he sat down on a rock, asked "How much further are these falls, anyway?" The philosophical guide replied, "Mon, you are sitting in them." As a siphon of soda these falls are worth consideration, but Niagara need fear no jealousy of them. In the village of Keswick is a house where Hall Caine is a frequent visitor, and in which he wrote one of his worst stories.

Dickens' Day in London

His Granddaughter Weds And "Bleak House" Filmed

TURNING in from the roar and bustle of Fleet Street through the time old wooden gateway, creaking on its rusty hinges, suddenly the surroundings jumped a hundred years—back to the days of Dickens' London.

Pale and haggard, clutching his rags to his poor starved chest, a tall man tottered heavily across the cobbles, grasping at the wall to steady himself.

Slowly and painfully he moved, and at every step a groan of anguish came from him, until beneath a little window he stopped.

"Snagsby, Law Stationer, documents copied," said the legend on the window, and the pitiful outcast gazed long at it. Then, with a sudden effort, he staggered to the doorway.

It was quite a Dickens' day in London. That morning Miss Elaine Dickens, the famous novelist's granddaughter, was married at St. Margaret's Oratory to Major Alec Waley. There had been a great gathering of Dickens' descendants at the ceremony, and no fewer than eight of the great-grandchildren were present, strewing flower petals before the bride as she left the church.

Further east a scene in a new photographic version of "Bleak House" was to have been photographed by the fountain in the Temple. However, it was too wet and dull and too miserable generally for the cameras in the morning, and though Dickens made that historic spot the background of episodes in several of his novels, he did not consider his scenes enhanced by locality. The country of "Bleak House" lies further north, and the afternoon proving more suitable for filming, the scene switched back again to Staple's Inn, hidden away in that quiet square behind noisy Fleet Street.

"A bit more wobbly in the legs, please," shouted a man with a big cigar. "And grab the railings as you fall." So the pitiful outcast wobbled his legs as instructed and collapsed beautifully on to Mr. Snagsby's doorstep.

"Good," said the man with the cigar. "Where's Tulkinghorn and Jarndyce?"

They were having a chat on the seat beneath the plane tree and as they rose the pitiful outcast picked himself up briskly, put a trench coat over his rags and lit a cigarette.

"By Jove," said the pitiful outcast, "it's cold in these clothes. What is the time, Lynch?"

This was Mr. Nemo, otherwise Capt. Hawdon and Lady Dedlock's former lover.

Her ladyship, by the way was waiting in the corner, arranging her plaid shawl and chatting to Inspector Bucketmeron and Mr. Snagsby's maid, Guster.

Straight from "Bleak House" these old ghosts had come to do it all over again for the benefit of the Ideal Film Company. The battery of cameras was ranged across the square.

"Places for Kenge and Carboys," said the gentleman with the cigar; and the stage carpenter hammered on the office opposite with a board. In two seconds the name was in the window.

Mr. Nemo whipped off his trench coat and became the pitiful outcast once more.

"Sample?" shouted the producer, and the bedraggled figure crept along the wall again, weak and trembling, and obviously in the last stages of consumption. Out of the doorway comes Esther in a lilac bonnet and crinoline, leaning on the arm of Mr. Jarndyce, complete with side whiskers and shaggy brown hat. Enter Mr. Tulkinghorn in dingy black, his white hair hanging lank below a faded old hat.

"Now Lady Dedlock." And Miss Constance Collier arranges her torn clothes and composes her classic features into an expression of hunger and misery.

"All ready," from the director. Guster, in print frock and white stockings, came out of Mr. Snagsby's office to clean the steps.

But who is this tragic woman dragging herself along the wall? She cries out, clutches at the air, and with a moan drops to the ground, miserable and woebegone.

Guster stares and stares, then runs for water. The camera clicks, the director rubs his hands, and Miss Collier registers a very successful dead faint. And—up trots a sympathetic fox terrier, right in the middle of the picture, to sniff at the prostrate woman.

Alarums and excursions! Also language! Mr. Tulkinghorn was fine. So was Mr. Snagsby. And Miss Collier looked like Lady Macbeth.

English Customs In Egypt.

Egypt, notes a correspondent, is enthusiastic for English customs. In the case of visiting cards they are leaving us far behind.

I have one before me with the name in the centre written in Latin and Arabic characters, and the address below.

In the right hand corner in gilt letters is the Spanish greeting "Felicidades," and in the opposite corner a gilt anchor and chain wreathed with pale blue forget-me-nots. The whole card is bordered with lotuses.

Another Egyptian uses quite an English card, with the letters "P.T.O." neatly printed in the lower right hand corner. On turning the card over one is advised to "Keep smiling."—London Chronicle.

Hall Caine's Title.

Sir Hall Caine has written to a Manx paper which had familiarly addressed him as "Sir Thomas," thereby going back to the name by which I was known among my ain folk when I was a boy."

He wishes to hall-mark his name, which stands for forty years of friendship, successes "which have been sweet, and perhaps for some failures that have left no sting."

So he adds: "Please let it be Hall Caine, with or without the prefix."—London Chronicle.

An Emergency Excuse.

Farmer—You young rascal, what are you doing up in my apple tree?

Boy—Please, sir, I'm frightening away the birds; they're such awful thieves.

Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my housework."—Mrs. B. B. Zielinska, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. Josephine Kimble, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Old Ontario Still Leads

THAT the somewhat venerable Province of Ontario has still sufficient latent energy to produce an increased quantity of wheat when the occasion demands it and weather conditions permit, was demonstrated by the recent harvest. In fact, it was mainly through Ontario's efforts that the Dominion this year was saved from the humiliation of recording even a smaller wheat crop than in 1918, and the latter was the poorest in several years.

The highest estimate the statisticians at Ottawa have been able to give to the total crop for the Dominion is 204,749,000 bushels, or an increase of 15,674,000 bushels. The contribution of the three Western provinces to this total was 167,836,000 bushels. This was about 4,000,000 bushels in excess of the output of last year. Ontario, on the other hand, increased her output of fall wheat from 7,054,000 bushels in 1918, to 21,762,000 in 1919, while her total in all wheat was 27,884,000 against 15,241,000 bushels in 1918. Obviously, therefore, she saved the situation.

Before the opening up of the Great West to settlement by the advent of the railways, Ontario, of course, occupied the premiership as a wheat producer. But even at that it is only within the life time of the octogenarians of to-day that she came into fame in this respect. When, for example, Col. George T. Denison, the venerable police magistrate of Toronto, was a toddling youngster of two years, the province, then designated Upper Canada, gave a yield of but 2,221,991 bushels. But by 1851 it had swelled to 12,692,852 bushels. And then people, abroad as well as at home, began to sit up and take notice.

The United States Consul made it the subject of a special report to his Government at Washington. "There is probably no country," he concluded, "where there is so much wheat grown in proportion to population, and the area under cultivation, as in that part of Canada west of Kingston." The American Statistical Annual also devoted space to the subject, pointing out that Upper Canada was at that time producing 8.89 bushels per capita more than the United States, his figures on this basis being 13.33 and 4.44 respectively. Even the dignified Blackwood's Magazine condescended in July, 1854, to refer to the marked development of wheat production in Upper Canada.

In those days what is now the Province of Ontario contributed about 80 per cent. of Canada's total production of wheat. But wheat growing was then her staple agricultural industry. And although that function has been delegated to the Western provinces, Ontario is still able to make a fairly substantial contribution to the country's total, her proportion this year in spite of the fact that mixed farming is now her specialty, being nearly 14 per cent.

But although in the production of wheat Ontario is now fourth among the nine provinces of the Dominion, taking field crops as a whole, she is still the predominating partner, the yield in 1918 having a value of $384,013,900, compared with $299,362,100 credited to Saskatchewan, her nearest provincial competitor.

In live stock Ontario's leadership is even more pronounced, the estimated total value at the close of 1918 being $369,111,000, compared with $257,688,000 for Saskatchewan and $252,445,000 for Quebec. With less than 30 per cent. of the live stock possessed by the Dominion is to be found on the farms of Ontario, while the total value of her factory output of butter and cheese, according to the latest statistics, is $37,990,000, compared with $27,851,000 for Quebec, her nearest competitor.

According to the last census, the farm property of Ontario has a total value of $1,222,701,549, or nearly thirty per cent. of that for the whole of the Dominion. Saskatchewan came second with $832,813,540 and Quebec third at $867,754,894. And the old province has still room for expansion, as about one-third of her arable lands is not yet under cultivation.

The National Union of Railwaymen, with its 4,000,000 members, is the largest single trade union in Great Britain.

FLAX IN THE WEST.

Value of Crop In This Country Over $80,000,000.

While climatic conditions in the West were adverse to flax as well as to all other grain crops, market prices, if the sale of a carload at Winnipeg to the British Government a few days ago may be taken as a criterion, promise to afford ample compensation.

This carload realized the handsome sum of $8,332, being at the rate of $4.26 per bushel. For the crop of 1918, according to figures of the statistical bureau at Ottawa, the average market price was $3.13, while for that of 1915 it was but $1.51 per bushel.

Had the weather clerk not acted so ugly as he did during the summer of 1919 it would have been possible for the Dominion to have raised the largest crop of flax in its history, the acreage, at 1,069,330, being 19,000 acres in excess of that of any previous year. But even with an ugly weather clerk to contend with, the yield was the second best in history, being 7,888,000 bushels against 8,259,999 bushels for the record year of 1916. In 1918 it was 6,055,200 bushels and in 1917 it was 5,924,900.

In value the flax seed crop of the Dominion stands fourth among the various grains grown. That of 1916 had a value of $18,951,000, or more than double the sum credited to the crop of 1918. If the price paid in Winnipeg by the British Government is the figure that will rule for the season the crop of 1919 will have a value of over $21,000,000. But there is an "if" about this. It seems to be reasonably certain that as far as value is concerned a new record will be established.

During the period covered by the war there has been a marked irregularity in the export trade in flax seed. In 1914, for example, it touched the record figure of $24,816,333, but two years later it was down to $2,973,922. During the two following years the trade again took an upward turn, being $10,735,915 in 1917 and $19,764,255 in 1918. For the fiscal year 1919 the best it could do was $7,759,825. Most of the seed exported goes to the United States. But in the record year, 1914, Great Britain took $8,579,713 bushels having a value of $10,482,556. In 1916, on the other hand, it took but 13,951 bushels valued at $47,243. Since then the trade with the Mother Country has materially improved, 116,117 bushels, valued at $1,431,860, being taken during the fiscal year 1919.

But if the export trade in flax seed has been marked by irregularity during the last five years there has been a steady expansion in the shipments of flax fibre, the value of which for the fiscal year 1919 being $827,327, compared with $370,241 the previous year and but $24,230 in 1914. During the current year the trade promises to swell to even more substantial proportions, the total for the five months ending August, the latest period for which figures are available, being $759,782, compared with $658,115 for the corresponding period of the previous years. In other words the exports for these five months are in excess of the twelve of 1918 by $389,541.

Czechs Superb Artists.

As artists the Czechs have power, imagination and superb technique. Their sketches showed the pride and manhood of the Czech soldier, who has gone through all the demoralizing experiences that have ruined the Russians, but has come through clean and sound.

The Czechs are musical. To hear the marching songs of the Russian soldiers in Petrograd was inspiring. But the Czechs have more than music in their singing—they have a challenge and a promise. The Czechs sang as though they were crusading at Marseillaise and not simply repeating it.

Czech music, whether it be the marching song among the box cars, or the violin solo in the Red Cross car among the wounded, is like that. —Christian Herald.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Advertising!

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shopworn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

The Napanee Express

PRINTING!

Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
Posters
Envelopes
Menu Cards
Statement Heads
Programmes
Dodgers
Calling Cards
Memorial Cards
Circulars
Bill Heads
Wedding Cards
Note Heads

We guarantee our work

Vaudeville

"VOIX DE VH.LE" said Jean Chardavoine, a French musician; and thus came into being three hundred and fifty years ago what to-day we call "Vaudeville".

Vaudeville is the melting pot of the dramatic and musical arts. In it nothing is out of place; it includes drama, comedy, tragedy, farce and burlesque; and every form of music from grand opera to jazz is heard upon its stage.

Every city has its favorite vaudeville house. But you—who live at a distance from the great cities—can have vaudeville right in your home, with

The NEW EDISON

"The Phonograph with a Soul"

This marvellous instrument—that is every other instrument in one—will Re-Create everything that vaudeville has to offer—the entire magic of the theatre staged for your amusement and pleasure, in your parlor or living room.

Why not let the New Edison bring this wonderful variety of entertainment into your home?

"Edison and Music" is a beautiful book that you should have. Just ask for it and "What the Critics Say" too—it proves Edison superiority.

250

R. B. Allen, - Napanee, Ont.

Wilson's Hardware Store

Dairy Supplies for Spring.

Milk Pails
Strainer Pails
Cream Pails
Milk Pans
Milk Cans
Daisy Barrel Churn
Butter Bowls and Ladles

Complete Stock Now on Hand

D. B. WILSON

(Successor to John Fennell)
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ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
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JOHN T GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

For Winter Weather

A good pair of Shoes are very necessary in winter.

Perhaps a new sole or a little neat patching may make old boots servicable.

Bring them to us. We guarantee our workmanship.

F. P. TENDALL,

O'Brien's Old Stand, west of Campbell House.

No connection with any other firm.

Take your Time—No need to hurry when you use

EGG-O Baking Powder

Egg-O Baking Powder Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada

23

WE WILL PURCHASE

Saw Logs or Standing Timber

and do CUSTOM SAWING.

W. D. MIDMER,

Lumber and Building Supplies.

MILL and EAST STREETS, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone : Office, 14 ; Residence, 123.

Sale of Blouses !

Saturday, Feb. 21

Strictly new Voile Blouses, Reg. value $5 and 4.85 for **$4.39**

Only a limited number.

—also—

Voile Blouses for $1.75

Regular value $2.00.

SATURDAY ONLY.

MRS. L. JOHNSTON, - Napanee

Market Square.

11-6-m

NOTICE ?

Parties wanting an employee or employees, please apply to Mr. N. E. Root, representative (Official) D. R. C. R., Napanee District. Phone 43 or write Box 410, Napanee, Ont.

—o—

Boyes' Grocery.

Choice Groceries. Best fruits in season, good line of confectionery fancy cake and biscuits. Try our black tea. Try our Coffee. We pay the highest price for eggs. Phone 236. **G. W. Boyes,** John st

—o—

Second Hand Cars For Sale.

We have the following second hand cars for sale, which have been thoroughly overhauled and painted and are in first-class condition : 1917-18 and 19 Chevrolet's, Ford's, Maxwell's, Gray Dort's, D 35 McLaughlin, 6 Gelinder, 1 passenger Overland. Call in and inspect these cars and get a bargain while they last. We will accept a limited number of orders for new Chevrolet cars at last years' prices and would advise intending purchasers to place their orders now as there is going to be a shortage of cars and prices will be higher in the spring. 9-tf

C. A. WISEMAN.

—o—

If the glass part of your Thermos bottle is broken you don't have to get a new bottle—just get a refill at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

—o—

CHEESE MEETING

A meeting of the stockholders of Palace Road Cheese Factory, and all others interested, will be held at the factory on **FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27th,** at 2 p. m. A Board of Directors and Officers for 1920 will be elected, and arrangements made for the coming season's business.

All subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions are requested to do so at this meeting, and any others who wish to join will be made welcome.

12-it

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The Coal Question !

Notice to our Customers

The price of coal will advance at the mines at least 50c. per ton at the rate of 10c. per month beginning May 1st next.

Both the United States and Canadian railways, notwithstanding the advanced freight of last year, have not been able to meet running expenses for months past.

The probabilities are that freight rates will be advanced in the near future still higher. Therefore there is no cheap coal in sight.

We urge our customers to lay in their next winter's supply at once before we have to advance prices.

CHAS. STEVENS.

27-tf

—o—

Oysters ! Oysters ! get the best oysters at **FRANK H. PERRY'S.**

—o—

GRACE METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

GO-TO-CHURCH SUNDAY

9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening worship.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and praise.
Thursday, 8.00—C.G.I.T. meet.
Friday, 8.00—Choir practice.

—o—

East End Barber Shop

Everything neat ; First class Workmen ; Cigars, Tobacco. Give me a call. **J. N. Osborne.**

—o—

Notice.

When you are ordering your groceries don't forget H. W. KELLY'S for good farmers' butter ; also strictly fresh eggs.

—o—

The Market Grocery.

We have salt in barrels and bags, any quantity. White Rose and Quaker flour, groceries. Will have a line of Empire seeds direct from the growers in England.

THOMPSON BROS.

—o—

Hogs and Calves Wanted.

Will ship hogs and calves on Saturday, February 21st, and will pay highest market price for select hogs weighing 150 lbs and over. $3.00 off for sows. 10c to 15c. for good calves.

J. W. HAMBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

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Rupee Advancing adds to Cost of Tea.

A cable received yesterday states that the rupee has now advanced in value to 2s 11¾d. Before the war the rupee was worth 1s 4d and, as money has to be changed into rupees to buy Ceylon and India products such as tea, this great advancement adds the cost to purchasers here.

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Wallace's Drug Store Sells.

4 lbs. cattle salts and 4 lbs. sulphur, 25c ; 2 ounces Blands Iron Tonic Pills, 25c ; large bar Castile soap 45c, large size Palm Olive soap, 10c ; quart can of Zenoleum disfectant, 75c ; new Electris louse powder, 40c lb. ; Separator oil 25c quart ; white Bronchitis cure, 50c ; Rikers' Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil, 50c ; Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil preparation, $1.00 ; Scott's Emulsion, 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. Everything fresh and good at WALLACE'S.

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CARNIVAL—MOCCASIN DANCE

At the Covered Rink Friday evening, Feby. 20th. Band in attendance for dancing and skating. Best Ladies' Costume, silver berry spoon, donated by Mr. U. M. Dawson, $2.00 ; best gentleman costume, pair moccassins, donated by J. J. Haines, $2.25 ; best girl costume, under 14 years, 1st, necklace, F. Chimeck, $2.50 ; second box candy, R. Bova ; best boys costume, under 14 years, 1st, fountain pen, J. G. Daly, $2.50 ; 2nd, jackknife, D. B. Wilson, $1.60 ; best girls costume, under 14 years, 1st, box candy, W. A. Steacy, 2nd pair mitts, Jas. A. Wilson, $1.40 ; best lady or gent dancer pair moccasins, Weiss Bros., $2.25 ; best man or boy dancer, box candy, P. Pappas, $2.00. Comfortable waiting rooms. Everybody come. Judging and presentation of prizes at 9 p. m.. Be sure and leave name and character represented with the door keeper. Admission, Adults **25** cents, children **15** cents.

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Wedding.

A quiet but interesting event took place on Wednesday, February 11th, 1920, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Parrott, Switzerville, when their only daughter, Bertha Hazel, was united in marriage with Mr. Claude H. Brethen, B.A., only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Brethen, of the same place. While the wedding march was being played by Mrs. Cooke, the young couple entered the parlor where in the presence of the immediate relatives the marriage was solemnized by their pastor, Rev. E. B. Cooke. Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to the dining room where they partook of a dainty and enjoyable repast. The happy couple left on the afternoon train for Toronto, Detroit, and other points west, the bride travelling in navy serge, with hat to match. The young couple enjoy the good wishes of a host of friends for a happy and prosperous future.

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Don't forget when you want a good cup of coffee go to **H. W. KELLY'S.** He has the same blend that John Paisley always kept, Java and Mocha.

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Cash Sale.

J. M. HUGHS will offer for sale by public auction at the Village of Roblin, on Monday, Feb. 23rd, at one o'clock sharp the following farm stock, implements, household goods, real estate, flour, feed, etc. : 2 milch cows, 3 horses, 4 shoats, about 40 hens, 2 lumber wagons and racks, seeder, mower, horserake, cultivator, two shoushings, quantity of lumber, 60 cords wood, about 10 tons of hay and straw, about 75 bushels of oats, suitable for seed, 25 bus. wheat, 150 sap buckets and two sap pans, cream separator, walking plow, sulky plow, set heavy team harness, set single harness, several odd lots harness, set bob sleighs, light pleasure sleigh with box, cutter, two open buggies, 1 one-horse spring wagon, 1 spring wagon, heavy, about 1000 feet maple flooring, forks, chains, etc. Also a large quantity of household furniture. 190 acres pasture and woodland ; 10 acres workland ; several tons ground oats, bran, shorts, etc. Terms of sale, cash.

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Tinsmithing and repairing at DAVY'S Hardware and Stove Store

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

French Dry Cleaning

LET US CLEAN YOUR SUIT

We have the latest machinery and appliances for French Dry Cleaning, consequently we are enabled to obtain the best possible results with all the goods sent to us.

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.

First of a fifteen series of sermons on "Some Incidents of the Great Story."

Daily services in Lent—8.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

War-Made Millionaires

Duped by the Dealers

Who Reap Rich Harvest

DURING the war the art dealer has reaped a rich harvest, and there is no reason to believe that he is not reaping it still, for the demand for valuable oil and water-color paintings is unprecedented. War-made millionaires, says London Ideas, who openly admit knowing more about a bale of cotton than art, have paid stupendous sums for alleged "old masters" which in reality are not worth the canvass they are painted on.

There are at the present day art factories or studios in France, Belgium and Austria which are turning out these show "old masters" by the carload. Paintings by Rubens, Hals, Vandyke and Rembrandt have all been duplicated innumerable times, and even yet the game goes merrily on.

The painting of these spurious masterpieces employs a large number of broken-down artists, who work on what is known as the "part-picture" principle. One artist paints the head and arms, another the masses, whilst others touch up draperies and fill in back-grounds. By this method the painting occupies less time and looks more realistic than if performed by one man. The brilliant colors, so marked in "old masters," are easily obtained by first impregnating the canvas with special chemicals, whilst the dirt of centuries is applied with a mixture of gum and powdered black cinders.

The finished canvas is now ready for framing, and here again the spurious art manufacturer shows his ingenuity by placing it in an old wormeaten frame, the material of which was probably obtained from a neighboring barn door, or secured at the demolition of and ancient cottage or church. The completed masterpiece —of trickery if not of art—now passes into the hands of the crafty art dealer, who, if he has no customer with more money than sense, on whom to palm the picture, invariably takes it to a second-hand shop, where, by arrangement with the proprietor, the faded painting is placed in the window, probably upside down, or under a heap of old books.

Sooner or later, a "green" collector, looking for a bargain, will rush in and, in his excitement at having discovered an apparent Rubens, will not realize how the price is being run up until it is too late to draw out. Only on getting his worthless painting home, is he left to meditate upon his folly.

Cleaning up and revarnishing old pictures is another trick of the trade which brings a substantial increase to the art dealer's income. It is by no means an extraordinary thing for an art dealer to buy a collection of worthless paintings for a few pounds and afterwards sell them for as many hundreds. Wielded by a competent man, a brushful of black oil paint will soon forge the name of some dead artist whose work is in constant demand, whilst experts on art declare that there is nothing like the pulp of a raw potato to tone up and bring out the colors of a faded painting. A small quantity of picture varnish is now cleverly applied, the frame regilded, and once again the crafty art dealer has a real, genuine, "old master" for sale.

Conceit.

A conceited painter named Tilton, carried away by his enthusiasm for his own productions, declared at a studio tea to a group of his devotees: "After all, there are but three great painters—Titian, Tintoretto and Tilton." When the remark was repeated to Mrs. W. W. Storey, mother of the eminent painter, Julian Story, she exclaimed: "Well, the only thing I know to equal the 'Assumption' of Titian is the assumption of Tilton!"

—o—

A full line of Maple Leaf paints, varnishes, and stains, at DAVY'S Hardware and Stove Store.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Pastor—Rev. S. J. Shorey, D. D.

SUNDAY, FEB. 22nd

10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening service.

The pastor will preach at both services.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.

The C.S.E.T. and C.G.I.T. as usual.

Prof. Baird, organist and choirmaster.

WORLD'S LARGEST BIBLE.

It Will Shortly Pay Visit to This Country.

A bible weighing three-quarters of a ton—the largest in the world—carried in a specially constructed motor-car with an attractive pulpit and platform, will be the principal feature of a world-wide publicity campaign for the popularization of the Holy Scriptures that will start early in the New Year under the auspices of the Bible Crusade. After touring England, Scotland, and Wales the gigantic volume will cross the seas and continue its crusade in Canada, the United States, and other parts of the world.

The book will be remarkable in other respects than its size, for every one of the 12,000 texts from Genesis to Revelations will be hand-written and signed by individual Christians as a testimonial of their faith. The idea was originated by the founder of the Bible Crusade, Mr. William Henry Fry, a grandson of the great English Quaker philanthropist, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, and is part of the plan to make the year 1920 "Bible Year" throughout Christendom.

The volume now rests on a blue velvet covered platform under a canopy of Union Jacks. Standing on end the book is more than five feet two inches high and nearly three feet six inches wide. When opened flat it measures seven feet nine inches across.

Twelve large goat skins were required for the binding, which is in each red levant morocco leather of the finest quality. The front cover is surrounded by the arms of the counties of England and Scotland with gold.

A panel of royal blue morocco containing the royal arms in the centre of the front cover is inlaid with the heraldic colors. The book contains 175 sheets of stout paper boards. It is sewn with twine in the old-fashioned way round six stout hempen ropes (each rope containing 70 strands of hemp), much thicker than the ordinary clothes-line. Four of these ropes are laced into millboards half an inch thick, which form the foundation for the leather covering.

In order to hasten the handling of the book during the various processes of binding a staging was erected, from the cross-beam of which depended an iron chain and pulley block, without which it would have required six men to manipulate the volume. So fewer than 4,476 copies of the smallest Oxford bibles could be contained within the compass of this enormous book. About 2,000 of the texts are at present complete. Their writers vary from bishops and other church dignitaries to laymen and women.

—o—

Had Romantic Flight.

Capt. Ross Smith's story of his great flight from England to Australia as published in the Sydney Sun, reads like a tale from the Arabian nights.

For absolutely new adventure his tour of the countries of Asia and Oceanica is unsurpassed. Landing made by the party, especially in Java, were dangerous. At two landings in the Malay Siam Archipelago, the natives would have nothing to do with them, believing that the aliens were spirits of the dead who could come back to the world, but could not rest, so kept on going from place to place. In farther India and Siam, the natives were simply frightened out of their lives when the airmen appeared.

When two hundred miles north of Port Darwin, on the day of which their voyage was completed, they passed the cruiser Sydney, the famous warship which destroyed the Emden. They dropped a message in a bottle attached to a parachute which they had made while flying. This was picked up by a boat from the cruiser.

The entire story of the flight is one of dauntless courage, bull-dog tenacity and initiative. Several times they were nearly beaten down to the ground or the sea by torrential rains, and while flying over Malaysia, ran into a storm so terrible that definite steering was practically out of the question, and they 'merely circled aimlessly until better weather was encountered.

—o—

Reduced Calibre.

A good story is told concerning Bishop Gore, whose outspokenness at the recent Church Congress created considerable comment.

Soon after his translation to his present episcopate a rather fresh young lady remarked to him at a social function that she supposed he must now be considered to be "quite a big gun?"

"Not at all, my dear young lady," was the reply. "Not as big as I formerly was, in fact."

Then, seeing the puzzled look on the face of the fair one, he added quizzically:

"I was formerly a canon, you know."

One at a Time.

A man from the north of Scotland, visiting Glasgow, was "boned" by a Salvation Army lass, and he gave her a sixpence. Turning into another street, he was again asked for a contribution. "No, na," he said. "I gie a saxpence tae ane o' your folk 'roon the corner just noo." "That was very good of you," said the girl. "But then you can't do a good thing too often. And, besides, you know, the Lord will repay you a hundred fold." "Aweel," said the cautious Scot, "I'll just wait till the first transaction's feenished before we start the second."

Pongee silk is the product of Chinese silk worms.

—o—

CARNIVAL at the covered rink Friday, evening, February 20th, Got your costumes ready.

30 DAYS HARD LABOR OR—

JUST a minute, your worship."

AN Officer in uniform steps forward, and holds a quiet conversation with the magistrate and other court officials.

THE story is simple and oft repeated. Just a lad—in this case from N— got into fast company. Gambled, took money from employers, hoped to win and pay it back

FOUND out—arrested and jailed.

OF course he's sorry,—but the officer sized him up. Believes he has the stuff to make a man of. Knows that a jail sentence may only harden him and start him toward continued criminality.

THE Officer in uniform was the Salvation Army prolocutioner. By manly counsel, supervision and prayer he enables the lad to regain control of himself and get another start, free from the stigma of a prison sentence.

IF somebody you know makes a false step don't judge them harshly.

"THERE is so much good ....." you know!

308 Service Posts in this Territory. Use Them !

TO MY CUSTOMERS :-

I, Thos Symington, having disposed of my Seed Store in Napanee, herewith present my sincere thanks to my esteemed customers for their loyal support in the past and suggest that during the present month they may find it to their advantage to receive a part of the remainder of my

STOCK OF SEEDS

AT PRICES BELOW THEIR COST

Respectfully yours,

THOS. SYMINGTON

10c

Be sure of Aspirin

Genuine Aspirin Tablets in sealed vials at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Rikers Bromide of Quinine Tablets.

—o—

Fresh Meats.

Have a choice line of fresh baby beef and a splendid stock of all kinds of fresh meats and fish, also smoked haddies and bottled oysters.

E. R. TODD.

—o—

Cut nails, in assorted sizes, 10 pounds for 25c, at DAVY'S Hardware and Stove Store.

WONDERLAND

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Special 6-reel feature.
Also "Red Glove" and Comedy

Special Pictures All Next Week.

Watch the Bill Boards

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Masters & Snider

Funeral Directors and Embalming

Successors to the late firm Carscallen Bros.

Wall Papers, Mouldings, Window Shades, Poles and Trimmings.

Carscallen Bros.' Old Stand
Centre Street, Napanee
Phone —Office 30, Residence 145.

Notice to Camera Owners

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Expert work guaranteed **I am not an amateur.** No need of sending your work out of town when you can have it done better and more promptly here. Regular prices. Use our films for good results. Cameras for sale. Mail orders addressed to box 466 will receive every attention. Office on John street, next door to Shepherd's grocery.

Mrs. R. B. Shipman

—o—

For a cold that is hard to shake or to fortify the system against the grip, use Rexall Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophisphites. Easy to take and won't upset the stomach. $1.00 per bottle at WALLACE'S.

ALL THOSE ABOUT TO

BUILD HOMES, BARNS OR OTHER BUILDINGS

should see us and get **COMPLETE ESTIMATES** on all the material they require for the work.

PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS Prepared.

We supply

CEMENT, LUMBER, SHINGLES, ROLL FELT, GALVANIZED IRON, AND OTHER ROOFINGS

Mixed cars shipped of all you need in your building.

Goods Right ! Prices Right ! Service Right !

W. D. MIDMER,

Lumber and Building Supplies.

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

STRAND THEATRE !

House of First-Class Photo Plays

M. MAKER, Proprietor.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th and 21st

First National Exhibitors' Circuit present NELL SHIPMAN in a big super special picture of love and daring in the wilds of the north "BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY." This is an extra special picture, full of thrills and excitement.

ADMISSION : Adults, 25c. Children, 15c.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd and 24th

Paramount Artcraft special in five reels, William Faversham, in "THE SILVER KING."

Also Travel Pictures and Canadian National News.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25th and 26th

Paramount Pictures present Fred Stone in "UNDER THE TOP." Also episode 13 of Elmo Lincoln and Grace Cunard in "ELMO THE MIGHTY."

Napanee Orchestra on Wednesday evening.

Regular admission, 5c. and 10c.

Special Matinee, Saturday 21st, **Adults 15c., Children 10c.**

We pay War Tax

"AUCTION OF SOULS," Friday and Saturday, March 12-13.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP TOBACCO STORE
Best Attention, Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars,
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.
PAUL KILLOMIN, Proprietor

NEW SUITS
AT
$15.00
New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of $15.00 Suits in Canada

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee Ont.

Do not neglect to call and see our big display of
Bracelet Watches
We have beauties, all good grades, as we carry no cheap ones, so our name will carry a guarantee of Good Quality.
Watches from $17.00 Upwards.
Marriage Licenses.
Wedding Rings.
—at—
F. Chinneck's
Jewellery Store

Have you tried Ingersoll Cream Cheese for lunches. H. W. KELLY has a fresh shipment in.

Kodaks and supplies for sale at WALLACE'S, sole agents for Napanee.

ICE
I am in the ice business again this year. Have purchased another ice house and expect to be in a position to supply all demands.
S. CASEY DENISON
CENTRE STREET, NORTH
'Phone 101.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Office—Merchant's Bank Chambers, NAPANEE.
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 123

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

Dr. CAMERON WILSON
OFFICE—ROBERT STREET
House lately occupied by Mrs A. F. Holmes.
Telephone—262.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

Dr. R. V. McLAUGHLIN,
DENTIST
Entrance on John Street.
Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Telephone—10

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—Bridge Sreet, east.

BUY YOUR
BUTTER WRAPPERS
AT THIS OFFICE

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.

NEW B. C. GOVERNOR

LIEUT.-COL. HON. E. B. PRIOR ASSUMES OFFICE.

He Has Been a Business Man on a Large Scale and Formerly Took an Interest in Politics, When He Was Premier of Pacific Coast Province.

WITH such formality as was meet and proper for so auspicious an occasion, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edward Bewley Prior was on December 18 duly sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, succeeding Sir Frank Barnard. The retiring governor held office during five troublous years, entertained many notables, and steps out of Government House a belted knight.

Whether Governor Prior will achieve this distinction time alone can reveal. Possibly Canadian democratic sentiment against titles will be too strong; perhaps the pendulum will have again swung in the opposite direction. One thing is certain: Governor Prior will not worry if he never feels the light tap of royal sword—nor will he be deaf to a royal command, for he is a good citizen, and of English stock.

Like ex-Governor Dunsmuir, Governor Prior graduates to the gubernatorial chair of this adopted province from the coalfields of Nanaimo. There is, of course, this trifling difference: Dunsmuir owned the mines—Prior inspected them.

A Yorkshire tyke, born at Dallowgill, near Ripon, on May 31, 1853, Governor Prior is in his sixty-seventh year. He was educated at Leeds Grammar School in the days when the birch still had an important place in the curriculum. He became a mining engineer, and in 1873 came to Canada.

Settling in Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, he was for five years assistant manager of a coal mine, then became Government Inspector of Mines for the province—a rather strenuous job in those days, when legislation was only in the making, and often addled in the process. The inspectorship did not last more than a couple of years, and then, with Alfred Fellows for a partner, he entered the iron and hardware business. Three years later he was sole proprietor, having bought out his partner. To-day the wholesale and retail firm of E. B. Prior & Co., Ltd., is known throughout British Columbia and the Yukon, for it is one of the big concerns of the province.

British Columbia politics in the early eighties were somewhat peculiar. Parliament at was little more than a glorified rural council, without party factions or party lines—sometimes without any very clear or definite policies. Mr. Prior, once fairly established in business, took a serious interest in public life, and at the general election of 1886 he was returned at the head of the poll as member for Victoria in the Legislative Assembly.

After two years in the Provincial Parliament, Mr. Prior yielded to public pressure and was elected by acclamation to the House of Commons. That he satisfied his constituents was plainly evident in 1891, and again in 1896, and for a third time in 1900, his winning each election easily. For a time prior to the election of 1896 he held Cabinet rank as Controller of Inland Revenue.

Areas of Canada and Other Lands.

Canada is larger than continental United States, whether you include the water areas or not. Here are the figures in square miles:

	U. S. and Canada.	Alaska.
Land	3,602,910	3,54,774
Water	125,755	52,899
Total	3,729,665	3,617,673

So the land area of Canada exceeds that of the United States by 29,136 square miles, which is almost equal to the combined area of Denmark, Belgium, and Holland (15,582, 11,373, and 12,648—in all, 39,603). The combined land and water areas show a difference of 111,992 square miles). The figures are taken from official publications, those regarding Canada from the "Canada Year Book," and those regarding the United States from the "Statistical Abstract of the United States." (2) The area of Europe is 2,800,000 square miles, which exceeds the area of Canada by 71,000 square miles, or a little more than the area of North Dakota (70,183 square miles). (3) Europe is one-third the size of Africa, one-fourth the size of America, and one-fifth the size of Asia.

Female Magistrates.

Seven women have been appointed magistrates in Great Britain, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament making members of their sex eligible to such an office. They are: Mrs. David Lloyd George, wife of the Prime Minister; the Marchioness of Crewe, younger daughter of a former Prime Minister, the Earl of Rosebery; the Marchioness of Londonderry, who recently opened a political salon; Mrs. Humphrey Ward, a famous author; Mrs. Sidney Webb, who has been active in investigating social and industrial conditions, upon which she has written important works, and who has served on Government missions; Miss Elizabeth Haldane (sister of Lord Haldane), who has been conspicuous for many years in welfare and educational work, and Miss Gertrude Tuckwell.

They are to constitute also a Women's Advisory Committee to advise the Lord High Chancellor as to the fitness of other women for magisterial office when vacancies occur.

These appointments were made by the Lord High Chancellor (Mr. Birkenhead, better known as Sir Frederick E. Smith), the highest judicial officer of the British crown, who appoints all judges as well as justices of the peace. He regards women as especially qualified for work in children's course.

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Fresh B. C. salmon, Lake Superior white fish, Pacific flat fish, smelts; also Finnan haddies, fillets of haddies, and herring.—FRANK H. PERRY.

—o—

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

VALUES IT MORE THAN A FORTUNE

Power Gains Eighteen Pounds—Rheumatism Disappears After Taking Tanlac

"Iconsider what Tanlac has done for me is worth more than a fortune," said George Power, of Halifax, N. S., while talking to the Tanlac representative a few days ago. Mr. Power lives at 20½ Rottenburg street, Halifax, has lived in Nova Scotia all his life and is a well known employee of the Nova Scotia Tram and Power Co.

"I've actually gained eighteen pounds since taking Tanlac, and I feel better in every way than I have in twenty-eight long years and what's more I've spent hundreds and hundreds of dollars on medicines and never got a particle of good until I found Tanlac, continued Mr. Power.

"I had rheumatism in both my legs from the knees down, and in damp weather I just had to stay at home from work. My ankles bothered me long and I don't believe anybody in the world ever suffered from rheumatism as bad as I did for it was just a sharp shooting pain that would go through my knees down my legs and into my ankles like someone was sticking a knife into me, and I would be in such agony that I would turn as white as a sheet. When these attacks came on me I wouldn't be able to sleep a wink but would roll and tumble all night long, and my joints would swell and my knees would be as stiff as a board and I couldn't walk a step for two or three days at a time and would be laid up in bed flat on my back with my knees so stiff that I could not bend them at all.

"I noticed when Tanlac was being highly recommended by people right here in Halifax, so I decided to try it, and I wouldn't take anything in the world for the good it has done me. My appetite has picked up and I have gained in weight, and feel better in every way and can sleep fine at night. Tanlac is the greatest thing I have ever seen, and I want you to publish this statement for I want everybody to know what this medicine will do."

Tanlac is sold in Napane at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.

(advt)

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FRENCH IN ONTARIO.

Prof. Leacock Offers Criticism of Schools.

"It requires no little hardihood in these days to lift up one's voice in criticism of the sinless province of Ontario," says Prof. Stephen Leacock, of McGill University, in commencing an article in the Canadian Bookman on "Un-Teaching French in Ontario." The article, he says, "has no other purpose than to discuss why it is that the people in Ontario cannot talk French. The essential aspect of the problem is this: in Ontario most educated folk have tried to learn French. Most of them have succeeded. There are in the province some 15 High Schools and collegiate institutes all busily engaged in teaching French. Not a single pupil in any of them learns a single word of it—in any real sense.

"The University of Toronto examined at its last matriculation some 1,000 students in what was called an examination in French and declared that they had passed the examination. In reality not a single one of these matriculants knew anything about French whatever—in the real sense. The matriculant could, that is to say, if one gave him time, mechanically translate with a pen and ink some written English words into some written French words. But this had but little connection with knowing French. On the contrary—it is a first-class way and method of making certain never to know it.

"No criticism is here offered against the efficiency and the industry of the many hundred people who teach French in the schools of Ontario. They do what they are compelled to do to meet the strange and disastrous kind of test applied to their pupils.

"And the most amazing thing about the situation is that if Anatole France and Monsieur Poincare were sent up to write an Ontario matriculation examination in French there is not the slightest chance that either of them would head the list—they would be beaten right and left by girls from Seaforth High School who never saw the red white of the Moulin Rouge, and by boys from the Hamilton Collegiate Institute who wouldn't know enough real French to buy a cup of tea in the Cafe de la Paix. Indeed, it is doubtful if Anatole France and Poincare would pass at all. The whole examination being a test in English; they would probably be ploughed and have to be put under the care of an Ontario special teacher for six months.

"The point that I am endeavoring to make and reinforce with all the emphasis of which I am capable is this: the ability to translate into English in writing is not a knowledge of French. More than that it is the very opposite of it. It involves, if exercised persistently and industriously, a complete inability ever to have a knowledge of French. The English gets in the way. The French words are forever prevented from acquiring a real meaning in connection with the objects and actions indicated because the mind has been trained always and forever and hopelessly to associate them with English words instead of with things. The process is fatal. And the whole system is not only worthless, but it is a fraud and an imposition practiced upon all those who learn French in the schools of the Province of Ontario.

"But of what use is criticism or protest?" concludes Prof. Leacock. "The immaculate Province of Ontario is so encased in the conviction of its own righteousness that if it fails to learn French, it will merely pass a law prohibiting the use of French by those who are fortunate enough to appreciate it."

Friends Are Sometimes Candid.

"My poem is returned with the editor's regrets. I wonder if he is quite candid with me?"

"I fear not. I don't see why he should have any regrets at sending it back."

TRADES UNIONISM A CRIME.

But That Happened to Be a Century Ago.

Only a hundred years ago it was a crime to belong to a trade union, says The Blitz.

It was not until the year 1824 that this system was put an end to. Even then it remained a penal offence to "molest or in any way obstruct another person for the purpose of inducing such person to belong to any club or association or to contribute to any common fund."

It was not until 1871 that the first Trade Union Act was passed, and that unions were able to register as friendly societies.

At once sixty-six unions registered themselves; their property was legally vested in trustees, and in their names a union could sue or be sued, while it could proceed summarily against any persons who embezzled or misappropriated its funds.

Since that date never a year has passed without the adding of new trade unions to the constantly-growing list. The largest number registered in any one year was in 1889, when there were sixty-five; the smallest in 1884, when only twelve were registered. To-day the number of trade unions exceeds seven hundred.

There are unions with memberships running into hundreds of thousands, and with branches extending all over the kingdom; there are little unions that are hardly ever heard of, with but a score or so of members. Some years ago the Cabinet Makers' Federation of London had actually but a dozen members, while the "Paper Stainers' Union, a very ancient one, had only fifty.

Other small unions are those of the barometer and thermometer tube blowers, and of the tin canister and preserved provision case makers.

There is probably no trade or industry which does not boast a union of some sort. For instance, keepers of London coffee stalls, those useful institutions where the night worker can always find refreshment, have their own association. So, too, have the dock watchmen, about whom Mr. W. W. Jacobs writes so delightfully.

There is even a union of "street sellers and peddlers," and a "Street Trades' Brotherhood." The oldest trade union in existence is said to be that of the United Society of Brush Makers.

Lancashire has more unions than any other county in the kingdom, and second in point of numbers comes the county of London.

In Muscat Harbor.

Muscat, or Masqat as it is more correctly spelled, is situated at the extreme southeast end of the Gulf of Oman. It possesses a fine natural harbor, protected from all winds except those from the northwest. The town stands huddled in the w. corner of the harbor, with two old forts standing guard over it on either side. All over the rocks surrounding the harbor are the names of the ships which have anchored there for the last 100 years, painted in large white letters by the sailors, and visible from every side without the aid of glasses. This curious custom has been followed by every naval ship which has visited Masqat for nearly a century, and the history of the British navy in the Persian Gulf is "writ large on those torrid rocks." There are few places in the world hotter than this coast of Oman and the waters of Masqat, in which the visitor can bathe without risk of sharks, is at times unpleasantly warm.

The sultans of Masqat have for long had intimate relations with the British Government, and though their power, which once extended not only over the whole of Oman, but as far as Zanzibar, is now considerably curtailed, they are rightly regarded as the most important of the independent rulers of the territories surrounding the gulf. The present sultan has the most polished and courtly manners, and receives European visitors with a welcome unmatched even among Orientals. His palace is richly and tastefully furnished, and to be led by him up the winding staircase to the reception hall, while he repeats at intervals the formula of welcome, "Bismillah, Bismillah," and to sit on a Persian rug and have the delicacies he provides, surrounded by a vast concourse of attendants, all gorgeously dressed and armed with gold-hilted swords and daggers, is an experience not lightly to be forgotten.—Christian Science Monitor.

Ireland Is Prosperous.

Samuel S. McClure, publisher, has just paid a three months' visit to Ireland, where he said he found a "paradise."

"Ireland is the most prosperous, comfortable and law-abiding country in the world," said Mr. McClure. "The people are well dressed and well housed. One has to read outside papers to learn of trouble and unsettled conditions there.

"I found that Irish banks have deposits of more than 100,000,000 pounds, and have been forced to form alliances with English banks in order to find an outlet for their money. There are 5,000,000 people in Ireland, or half as many as in Canada. Ireland also exported as much food to England since 1913 as either the United States or the Argentine."

A Self-made Briton.

From general utility boy to general manager sums up the career of Mr. Charles Addington, the new manager of the Great Western Railway in the Old Country.

Forty-three years ago he began at the bottom of the ladder, as a boy of thirteen. To-day he controls the railway which possesses the longest mileage in Britain.

His favorite yarn concerns a passenger who remonstrated with the guard on the slowness of the train. "If you don't like the speed, get out and walk," said the guard.

"No, thanks," was the reply. "I'm not in such a hurry as all that."

—o—

Iceland has only one policeman, and his beat is in Reykjavik.

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Pieces of Eight

Being the Authentic Narrative of a Treasure Discovered in the Bahama Islands in the Year 1903—Now First Given to the Public.

BY

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE

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The captain was a man of few words.

The Susan B. was a rakish-looking craft with a black hull, and she certainly could sail. No doubt it was pure imagination, but I did fancy that I noticed our passenger signal to them in a peculiar way.

I confess that his presence was beginning to get on my nerves, and I was ready to get "edgy" at anything or nothing—an irritated state of mind which I presently took out on George the engineer, who did not belie his hulking appearance, and who was forever letting the engine stop and taking forever to get it going again. One could almost have sworn he did it on purpose.

My language was more forcible than classical—had quite a piratical flavor, in fact; and my friend of the "wonderful works of God" looked up with a deprecating air. Its effect on George was nil, except perhaps to further deepen his sulks.

And this I did notice, after a while, that my remarks to George seemed to have set up a certain sympathetic acquaintance between him and my passenger, the shackly deckhand being apparently taken in as an humble third. They sat for'ard, talking together, and my passenger read to them, on one occasion, from a piece of printed paper that fluttered in the wind.

The captain was occupied with his helm, and the thoughts he didn't seem to feel the necessity of sharing; a quiet, poised, probably stupid man, for whom I could not deny the respect we must always give to content, however simple. He was a sailor, and I don't know what better to say of a man.

So for companionship I was thrown back upon Tom. I felt, too, that he was my only friend on board, and a vague feeling had come over me that within the next few hours I might need a friend.

"Are we going too fast for fishing, Tom?" I asked.

"Not too fast for a barracouta," said Tom; so we put out lines and watched the stretched strings, and listened to the sea. After a while Tom's line grew taut, and we hauled in a five-foot barracouta.

"Quick!" said Tom, as he pointed to a little writhing eel-like shape, about nine inches long, attached to the belly of the barracouta.

"A sucking fish!" said Tom. "That's good luck;" and he proceeded to turn over the poor creature and cut from his back, immediately below his head, a flat inch and a half of skin lined and studded like a rubber sole—the device by which he held on to the belly of the barracouta much as the circle of wet leather holds the stone in a schoolboy's sling.

"Now," he said, when he had it clean and neat in his fingers, "we must hang this up and dry it in the northeast wind; the wind is just right—nor-nor'-east—and there is no sweet like it, specially when—" Old Tom hesitated, with a slyly innocent smile in his eyes.

"What is it, Tom?" I asked.

"Well, sir, I meant to say that this particular part of a sucking fish, properly dried in the northeast wind, is a wonderful mascot—when you're going after treasure."

"Who said I was going after treasure?" I asked.

"Aren't you, sah?" replied Tom, asking your pardon."

"Let's talk it over later on, when you bring me my dinner, Tom."

Later, as Tom stood, serving my coffee, I took it up with him again.

"What was that you were saying about treasure, Tom?" I asked.

"Well, sar, what I meant was this: that going after treasure is a dangerous business . . . it's not only the living you're to think of—" Here Tom threw a careful eye for'ard.

"The crew, you mean?"

He nodded.

"But it's the dead too."

"The dead, Tom?"

"Well, sar, there was never a buried treasure yet that didn't claim its victim. Not one or two either. Six or eight of them, to my knowledge—and the treasure just where it was for all that. I das'say it sounds all foolishness, but it's true for all that. Something or other'll come, mark my word—just when they think they've got their hands on it: a hurricane or a tidal wave or an earthquake. And—well, the ghost laughs, but the treasure stays there all the same."

"The ghost laughs?" I asked.

"Eh! of course; didn't you know every treasure is guarded by a ghost? He's got to keep watch there till the next fellow comes along, to relieve sentry duty, so to speak. He doesn't give it away. My no! He dasn't do that. But the minute someone else is killed, coming looking for it, then he's free—and the new ghost has got to go on sitting there, waiting for ever no long till someone else comes looking for it."

"But what has this sucking fish got to do with it?" And I pointed to the red membrane already drying in Tom's hand.

"Well, the man who carries this in his pocket won't be the next ghost," he answered.

"Take good care of it for me, then, Tom," I said, "and when it's properly dried let me have it. For I've a sort of idea I may have need of it, after all."

And just then old Sailor, the quietest member of the crew, put up his head

"Tom and You and I."

into my hands, as though to say that he had been unfairly lost sight of.

"Yes, and you too, old chap—that's right. Tom and you and I."

And then I turned in for the night.

CHAPTER V.

In Which We Begin to Understand Our Unwelcome Passenger.

As I yawned and looked out of my cabin soon after dawn, about 4:30 next morning, there was no wind at all, and no hope of wind.

As I stood out of the cabin hatch, however, there was enough breeze to flutter a piece of paper that had been caught in the mainsail halyard; it fluttered there lonely in the morning. Nothing else was astir but it and I, and I took it up in my hand idly. As I did so George reared his head for'ard.

"Morning, George," I said; "I guess we've got to run on gasoline today."

"There ain't no gasoline, sir. It's run out in the night."

"The tanks were filled when we started, weren't they?" I asked.

"Yes, sir."

"We can't have used them up so soon . . ."

"No, sir—but someone has turned the cocks . . ."

I stood dazed for a moment, wondering how this could have happened—then a thought slowly dawned upon me.

"Who has charge of them?" I said.

George looked a little stupid, then defiant.

"I see," I said; and, suddenly, without remembering that Hattie Webster's advice not to lose your temper with a negro—I realized that this was no accident, but a deliberate trick, something indeed in the nature of a miniature mutiny. That fluttering paper I had picked from the halyard lay near my breakfast table. I had only half read it. Now its import came to me with full force. I had not forearms with me. Having a quick temper, I have made it a habit all my life never to carry a gun—because they go off so easily. But one most essential part of a gentleman's education had been mine, so I applied it instantly on George, with the result that a well-directed blow under the peak of the jaw sent him sprawling, and for awhile speechless, in the cockpit.

"No gasoline?" I said.

And then my passenger—I must give him credit for the courage—put up his head for'ard, and called out:

"I protest against that; it's a cowardly outrage. You wouldn't dare to do it to a white man."

"Oh, I see," I rejoined. "So you are the author of this precious paper here, are you? Come over here and talk it over, if you've the courage."

"I've got the courage," he answered, in a shaking voice.

"All right," I said; "you're safe for the present—and, George, who is so fond of sleep, will take quite a nap for a while, I think."

"You English brute!" he said.

"You English brute!" he had said; and the words had impelled me to invite him aft; for I cannot deny a certain admiration for him that had mysteriously grown up in me.

"Come here!" I said, "for your life is safe for the time being. I would like to discuss this paper with you."

He came and we read it together, fluttering as I had seen it flutter in his fingers as he read it for'ard to the engineer and to the deckhand. It began:

"Think how many we are! Think what we could do! It isn't either that we haven't intelligence—if only we were to use it. We don't lack leaders —we don't lack courage—we don't lack martyrs; all are ready—"

I stopped reading.

"Why don't you start then?" I asked. "We're waiting for Jamaica," he answered; "she's almost ready."

"It sounds a pretty good idea to me," I remarked, "from your point of view. From your point of view, I remember, I said; but you mustn't think that yours is mine—not for one moment—O dear no! On the contrary, my point of view is that of the governor of Nassau, or his representative, quite nearby, at Harbour Island, isn't it?"

My pock-marked friend grew a trifle green as I said this.

"We have sails still, remember," I resumed. "George and the lost gasoline are not everything. Five hours, with anything of a wind, would bring us to Harbour Island, and—with this paper in my hand it would be—what do you think yourself? The gallows?"

My friend grew grave at that, and seemed to be thinking hard inside, making resolutions the full force of which I didn't understand till later, but the immediate result of which was a graciousness of manner which did not entirely deceive me.

"Oh," he said, "I don't think you quite mean that. You're impulsive—as when you hit that poor boy down there—"

"Well," I observed, "I'm willing to treat you better than you deserve. "So, I'll say nothing about this, if you like" (pointing to the manuscript), "and if the wind holds, put you ashore tomorrow at Spanish Wells. I like you in spite of myself. Is it a bargain?"

On this we parted, and, as I thought, with a certain friendliness on both sides.

There was no sailing wind, so there was nothing to do but stay where we were all day. I spent most of the time in my cabin, reading a novel, and, soon after nine, I fell asleep in a frame of mind unaccountably trustful.

I suppose that I had been asleep about three hours when I was disturbed by a tremendous roar. It was Sailor (who always slept near me) out on the cockpit with a man under his paws—his jaws at the man's throat. I called him off, and saw that it was my pock-marked friend, with his right hand extended in the cockpit and a revolver a few inches away from it. So far as I knew it was the only firearm on the ship. "Let's get hold of that first, Sailor," I said, and I slipped it into my hip pocket.

"Wake up, Tom," I called, and, "wake up, captain!" Meanwhile, I took out the revolver from my hip pocket, and held it over the man I seemed to grow more and more sorry for.

"We've not only got a mutiny aboard," I told the captain, "but we've got treason to the British government. Do you want to stand for that? Or shall I put you ashore with the rest?"

Unruffled as usual, he had nothing to say beyond:

"Ay, ay, sir!"

"Take this cord, then," I ordered him and Tom, "and bind the hands and feet of this pock-marked gentleman here; also of George, engineer; and also of Theodore, the deckhand.

It Was Sailor—His Jaws at a Man's Throat.

Bind them well. And throw them into the dingy, with a bottle of water apiece, and a loaf of bread. By noon, we'll have some wind, and can make our way to Harbour island, and there I'll have a little talk with the commandant."

And as I ordered, all was done. Tom and I rowed the dingy ashore, with our three captives bound like three silly fowls, and presently threw them ashore with precious little ceremony. Then we got back to the Margie Darling., with imprecations in our ears, and particularly the promises of the pock-marked rebel, who announced the certainty of our meeting again.

Of course we laughed at such ill oaths, but I confess that, as I went down to my cabin and picked up the "manifesto," which had been forgotten in all the turmoil, I could not escape a certain thrill as I read the signature—for it was: "Henry P. Tobias, Jr."

That night we made Harbour island, and met that welcome that can only be met at the lonely ends of the earth.

The commandant and the clergyman took me under their wings on the spot, and, though there was a good hotel, the commandant didn't consider it good enough for me.

I liked the attitude they took toward my adventure. Their comments on "Henry P. Tobias, Jr." and the paper I had with me, were specially enlightening.

"The black men themselves," they both agreed, "are all right, except, of course, here and there. It's fellows like this precious Tobias, real white trash—the negroes' name for them is apt enough—that are the danger for the friendship of both races. And it's the vein of a sort of a literary idealism in a fellow like Tobias that makes him the more dangerous. He's not all to the bad—"

"I couldn't help thinking that too," I interrupted.

"Oh, no," they said, "but he's a bit mad, too. That's his trouble. He's got a personal, as well as an abstract, grudge against the British government."

"Treasure?" I laughed.

"How did you know?" they asked.

"Never mind; I somehow got the idea."

"Take a word of advice. Have a few guns with you, for you're liable to need them."

"I agree," I remarked. "I'll take the guns all right, but I'm afraid I'll need some more crew. I mean I'll want an engineer, and another deckhand."

And, just as I said this, there came up some one post-haste from the village; some one, too, that wanted the clergyman, as well as me, for my captain was ill, and at the point of death.

"What on earth can be the trouble?" I said, but, the three of us, including the commandant went.

We found the captain lying in his berth, writhing with cramps.

"What on earth have you been doing with yourself, Cap?" I asked.

"I did nothing, sir, but eat my dinner, and drink that claret you were kind enough to give me."

"The half-bottle of claret?"

"Yes, sir, the very same."

"Well, there was nothing to hurt you in that," I said. "Did you take it half and half with water, as I told you?"

"I did indeed, sir."

"It's very funny," I said. And then as he began to writhe and stiffen, I called out to Tom: "Get some rum, Tom, and make it boiling hot, quick—quick! We must get him into a sweat."

Very soon we did. Then I said to Tom:

"What do you make out of this smell that's coming from him, Tom?"

"Kerosene, sar," said Tom.

"I thought the very same," I said.

Tom beckoned me to go with him to the galley, and showed me several quart bottles of water standing on a shelf.

"Two of these were kerosene," he said "and I suppose Cap made a mistake;" for one looked as clear as the other.

Then I took one of them back to the captain.

"Was it a bottle like this you mixed with the claret?" I asked.

"Sure it was, sir," he answered, writhing hard with the cramps.

"But man!" I said. "Couldn't you tell the difference between that and water?"

"I thought it tasted funny, boss, but I wasn't used to claret."

And then we had to laugh again, and I thought old Tom would die.

"A nigger's stomach and his head," said the commandant, "are about the same. I really don't know which is the stronger."

The captain didn't die, though he came pretty near to it. In fact, he took so long getting on his feet, that we couldn't wait for him; so we had practically to look out for a new crew, with the exception of Tom, and Sailor. The commandant proved a good friend to us in this, choosing three somewhat characterless men, with good "characters."

As we said goodby, with a spanking breeze just behind us, I could see that he was a little anxious about me.

"Take care of yourself," he said, "for you must remember none of us can take care of you. There's no settlement where you're going—no telegraph or wireless; you could be murdered, and none of us hear of it for a month, or forever. And the fellows you're after are a dangerous lot, take my word for it. Keep a good watch on your guns, and we'll be on the lookout for the first news of you, and anything we can do we'll be there, you bet."

CHAPTER VI.

In Which the Sucking Fish Has a Chance to Show Its Virtue.

The breeze was so strong that we didn't use our engine that day. Besides, I wanted to take a little time thinking over my plans. I spent most of the time studying the charts and pondering John P. Tobias' narrative, which threw very little light on the situation. There was little definite to go by but his mark of the compass arc graven on a certain rock in a wilderness of rocks; and such rocks as they were at that.

I looked well to my guns. The commandant had made me accept the loan of a particularly expert revolver that was, I could see, as the apple of his eye. He must have cared for me a great deal to have lent it me, and it was right as the things we love.

Then I called Tom to me: "How about that sucking fish, Tom?" I asked.

"It's just cured, sar," he said. "I was going to offer it to you this lunch time. It's dried out fine; couldn't be better. I'll bring it to you this minute." And he went and was back again in a moment. "You must wear it right over your heart," he said, "and you'll see there's not a bullet can get near it. It's never been known for a bullet to go through a sucking fish. It's God's truth."

"But, Tom," I said, "how about you?"

"I've worn one here, sar, for twenty years, and you can see for yourself"—and he bared the brown chest beneath which beat the heart that like nothing else in the world has made me believe in God."

We awoke to a dawn that was a rose planted in the sky by the mysterious hand that seems to love to give the fairest thing the loneliest setting.

But there was no wind, so that day we ran on gasoline. We had some fifty miles to go to where the narrative pointed, a smaller cay, the cay known in old days as "Dead Men's Shoes"—but since known by another name which, for various reasons, I do not deem it polite to divulge—near the end of the long cay down which we were running.

About twilight we dropped anchor in another quiet bay, so much like that of the night before, as all the bays and cays are along that coast, that you need to have sailed them from boyhood to know one from another.

The cove we were looking for, known by the cheery name of Dead Men's Shoes, proved farther off than we expected, so that we didn't come to it till toward the middle of the next afternoon, an afternoon of the most innocent gold that has ever thrown its soft radiance over an earth inhabited for the most part by ruffians and scoundrels. We soon found that we were not alone in the cave.

"She's changed her paint," said Tom, at my elbow. And, looking round, I saw that our rakish schooner with the black hull was now white as a dove; and, in that soft golden water, hardly a foot and a half deep, five shadowy young sharks floated, with outstretched fins like huge bats. Our engineer, who was already wading fearlessly in the water, beautifully naked, "shooed" them off like chickens. But it was soon to be evident that more dangerous foes waited for us on the shore.

Yet there was seemingly nothing there but a pile of sponges, and a few black men. The Susan B. had changed her color, it was true, but she was a well-known sponger, and I noticed no one that I recognized.

There was one foolish fellow that reminded me of my shackly deckhand, whom I had always thought out of his mind, standing there on his head on the rocks, and waving his legs to attract attention.

"Why! There's Silly Theodore," called out the captain.

"I'm going ashore," I said.

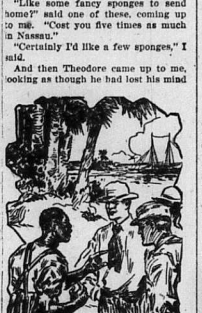
"I'm going with you too," said the captain. "But look after your guns. There's going to be something doing—quiet as it looks."

So we rowed ashore, and there was Theodore capering in front of a pile of sponges, but no other face that I knew. But there were seven or eight negroes whose looks I took no great liking to.

"Like some fancy sponges to send home?" said one of these, coming up to me. "Cost you five times as much in Nassau."

"Certainly I'd like a few sponges," I said.

And then Theodore came up to me, looking as though he had lost his mind



"Give Me Dat!" He Said.

over the rather fancy silk tie I happened to be wearing.

"Give me dat!" he said, touching it, like a crazy man.

"I can't afford to give you that, Theodore," I suggested.

"I'd die for dat," he declared.

"Take this handkerchief instead;" but, meanwhile, my eyes were opening. "Take this instead, Theodore," I suggested.

"I'd die for dat," he repeated, touching the tie.

His voice and touch made me sick and afraid, just as people in a lunatic asylum make one afraid.

"Look out!" murmured Tom at my elbow.

And just then I noticed hiding in some bushes of seven-year apple trees, two faces I had good reason to know.

I had barely time to pull out the commandant's revolver from my pocket, I knew it was to be either the pockmarked genius or the engineer. But for the moment I was not to be sure which one I had hit. For, as my gun went off, something heavy came down on my head, and for the time I was shut off from whatever else was going on.

* * * * *

"Which did I hit, Tom?" were my first words as I came back to the glory of the world; but I didn't say them for a long time, and, from what Tom told me, it was a wonder I ever said them at all.

"There he is, sar," said Tom, pointing to a long, dark figure stretched out near by. "I'm afraid he's not the man you were looking for."

"Poor fellow!" I said; it was George, the engineer; "I'm sorry—but I saw the muzzles of their guns sticking out of the bush there. It was they or me."

"That no lie, sar, and if it hadn't seen for that suckin' fish's skin you wouldn't be here now."

"It didn't save me from a pretty good one on the head, Tom, did it?"

"No, sar, but that was just it—if it hadn't been for that knock on the head, pulling you down just that minute, that that pockmarked fellow would have got you. As it was, he grazed your cheek and got one of his own men killed by mistake—the very fellow that hit you. There he is—over there."

"And, who's that other, Tom?" I asked, pointing to another dark figure a few yards away.

"That the captain, sar."

"The captain? Oh, I'm sorry for that. God knows I'm sorry for that."

"Yes, sar, he was one of the finest gentlemen I ever knew—was Captain Tomlinson; a brave man and a good navigator. And he'd taken a powerful fancy to you, for when you got that crack on the head he picked up your gun and began blazing away, with words I should never have expected from a religious man. The others, except our special friend—"

"Let's call him Tobias from now on, Tom," I interjected.

"Well, him, sar, kept his nerve, but the others ran for the boats as if the devil was after them; but the captain's gun was quicker, and only four of them got to the Susan B. The other two fell on their faces, as if something had tripped them up, in a couple of feet of water. But just then Tobias hit the captain in the heart; ah! if only he had one of those skins—but he always laughed off such things as superstitious.

"There was only me and Tobias then, and the dog, for the engineer boy had gone on his knees to the Susan B. fellows at the first crack, and begged them to take him away with them. There was no one left but Tobias and the dog and me, and I was sure my end was not far off, for I was never much of a shot.

"As God is my witness, sar, I was ready to die, and there was a moment when I thought that the time had come; but Tobias suddenly walked away to the top of the bluff and called out to the Susan B., that was just running up her sails. At his word they put out a boat for him, and while he waited he came down the hill toward me and the dog, that stood growling over you; and for sure I thought it was the end! But he said: 'Tell that fellow there that I'm not going to kill a defenseless man. He might have killed me once but he didn't. It's bound to be one of us some day or other, despite me all he likes—I'm not such carrion as he thinks me; and if he only likes to keep out of my way I'm willing to keep out of his. Tell him when he wakes up that as long as he gives up going after what belongs to me—for it was my grandfather's—he is safe, but the minute he sets his foot or hand on what is mine, it's either his life or mine.' And then he turned away and was rowed to the Susan B., and they soon sailed away."

"With the black flag at the peak, I suppose, Tom," said I. "Well, that was a fine speech, quite a flight of oratory, and I'm sure I'm obliged to him for the life that's still worth having, in spite of this ungodly aching in my head. But how about the poor captain there! Where does all his eloquence come in there? He can't call it self-defense. They were waiting ready to murder us, as you saw. I'm afraid the captain and the law between them are all that is necessary to cook the goose of our friend Henry P. Tobias, Jr., without any help from me—though, as the captain died for me, I should prefer they allowed me to make it a personal matter."

"It's the beginning of the price," said Tom.

"It's the dead hand," continued Tom; "I told you, you'll remember, that wherever treasure is there's a ghost of a dead man keeping guard and waiting till another dead man comes along to take up sentry duty so to say. The ghost is getting busy. And it makes me think that we're coming pretty near to the treasure, or we wouldn't have had this to happen. Mark me, the treasure's near by—or the ghost wouldn't be so malicious."

And then, looking around where the captain and the engineer and Silly Theodore lay, I said:

To be Continued

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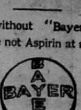

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THE EWE AT LAMBING

Hints on Care of Both Mother and Lamb.

Care Before Lambing Important—How to Help In Cases of Poor Delivery — A Good Ration for Ewes When Raising Lambs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE two main factors contributing to a satisfactory lamb crop are the proper feeding and care of the sheep during the months previous to lambing time together with care and detailed attention given to the flock during the lambing period. Plenty of exercise coupled with sufficient amount of the right kind of feed to maintain the ewes in good thrifty condition will usually result in the birth of active rugged lambs, for which the mother will have a sufficient supply of milk. In practically every flock, no matter how well cared for, the attendant must be on hand frequently, day and night, during the time of the lambs' early suffering. A little attention at the proper time often results in the saving of not a few lambs.

Absolute dryness and freedom from draught are very essential for the flock at lambing time, and when the lambs are born in March or even early April provision should be made for reasonable protection from the cold.

Wool balls in the stomach is often the cause of much loss in young lambs. This trouble as well as difficulty in getting the lambs nursed may be avoided by clipping away all loose and dirty wool from around the udder and quarters of the ewes. It must be borne in mind that at this time the ewes, heavy in lamb, should be handled gently, otherwise serious abortion may occur from over slipping their lambs.

Provision should be made for a few small pens located along the warmest side of the building. The ewe about to lamb is much safer separated from the main flock and in cases of difficult parturition, weak lambs, ewes disowning their lambs, and numerous other difficulties that may arise they can be looked after a great deal more satisfactorily when confined in small enclosures. It not infrequently happens that a ewe has difficulty in delivering her lamb; this is more common in the case of young ewes with their first lamb. When the lamb has come forward far enough so that the nose and front feet are in sight and the head is unable to pass through the ewe should be assisted by gentle pulling on the forefeet. If this fails smear the inside of the vagina well with linseed oil; this has the effect of softening and allowing the opening to stretch, and will, unless the case is a very severe one, give relief. No action should be taken until it is reasonably certain some assistance is needed, and before investigating the hands should be perfectly clean and disinfected.

Lambs may be born weak and apparently lifeless, more particularly in case of difficult delivery. These may be revived by quick action on the part of the attendant. First remove the phlegm from the mouth, then hold the mouth open and blow gently a few times to start lung action. Next lay the lamb on its belly and gently beat it on the sides next to the heart just back of the shoulder.

A ewe may lose her lamb and still have a supply of milk. She may be given a lamb say one of twins or an orphan lamb belonging to another ewe to raise. This may be accomplish by skinning the dead lamb and throwing the skin over the one to be adopted. A ewe may take to another's lamb when held and the lamb allowed to suck. Especially is this true where a ewe has a full flow of milk.

When a lamb is born during a cold spell it may become so thoroughly chilled as to require attention. Place the lamb in a box filled until well warmed, rub dry, then wrap in a cloth and place beside a fire until restored. A little warm milk taken from a mother ewe at this time will soon as the lamb will take it. A few drops of whiskey in a little warm water may often prove beneficial.

Ewes, like dairy cattle, vary a great deal in the amount of milk given. In case of single lambs the mother may have more milk than the lamb will take for a week or more, the lambs may be nursing on one side only and the other side will become inflamed and caked. Either hold the ewe and allow another lamb to nurse or milk out. In case the udder has become hard baths with hot water for five minutes with a woollen cloth, dry thoroughly and apply (warm) pure melted hogs' lard.

Ewes should be fed sparingly, especially of grain, for a few days after lambing, as soon as they are safely over the effects of lambing they should be gradually brought up to full feed. Clover or alfalfa hay, together with a grain ration of oats and bran should give results. If roots or good quality silage is on hand they will supply succucency and add variety to the ration.

All lambs should be docked and the male lambs, other than those intended for breeding purposes, castrated at from ten days to two weeks old.

Following is a good ration for ewes when raising lambs:—

Oats, eight parts; Oil cake, one part. Bran, four parts.

Roots, four to six pounds per day. Good hay.

Lambs started on ¼ pound per day will receive a good account to be feed consumed.—Percy Sackville, O. A. College, Guelph.

A laying hen requires grain, meat or milk as well as green food during the winter months,

THE FORUM IDEA.

Winnipeg Leads Canada With Four Open Talking Places.

More and more the "Forum" is becoming a national institution in Canada. Forums are springing up all over the Dominion, and the cities particularly are taking to the idea with commendable promptness.

"Safety valves" is the phrase that some philosophers and politicians use to describe the Forums. "A voice for democracy" is all the phrase and advocates of the Forum idea prefer to use. Those who use the "safety valve" phrase refer to the theory that it is wiser to have some public meeting place at which any man or woman may arise and give expression to almost any thought he has, that is within reasonable limits, than to have would-be "revolutionaries" meeting in secret and propounding themselves that they are the persecuted progenitors of a really democratic organization.

Revolutionary sentiments are from time to time expressed publicly in Hyde Park, London. Little notice seems to be taken of them by the authorities. The hot talk is evidently regarded as a letting off of so much steam. There are times, however, who will tell you that the Hyde Park type of liberty is carried too far. Sir Arthur Currie, in a recent speech, protested that England was foolish to be allowing so much seditious talk.

But, of course, the idea of the Forum is not to be a breeding place of sedition. It was in ancient Rome that the Forum was originated. It was a public meeting place. It was the scene of great gatherings and demonstrations. It was at the Forum that Mark Antony delivered the oration which swayed the Roman populace to take revenge on the slayers of Julius Caesar. And to-day the Forum is aimed to be a meeting place where all sects and colors and creeds and nationalities may gather for the discussion of subjects in which the whole people are vitally interested.

Toronto has three Forums, the Open Forum, presided over by Prof. A. T. Delaney, of the University of Toronto; the People's Forum, with W. Greenwood Brown as president; and the Forum of the Independent Labor party. The People's Forum meets on Sunday nights and the other two on Sunday afternoons. As may be seen, religion is not discussed are by no means confined to religious matters.

Montreal has two Forums, one for the English-speaking and the other for the French-Canadians. Winnipeg, centre of radical ideas, has four Forums. Ottawa has one. At a recent meeting of the People's Forum in Ottawa, when Capt. Carpenter of the "Ottawa Journal" and Underwood Labor party. The People's Forum meets on Sunday nights and the other two on Sunday afternoons. As may be seen, religion is not discussed are by no means confined to religious matters.

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1. The complete development of democracy.

2. A common meeting ground for all the people, in the interest of trust and mutual understanding, and for the cultivation of community spirit.

3. The full and free discussion of public questions affecting public welfare.

4. For free participation from the Forum floor, either by questions or discussion.

5. The freedom of Forum management from responsibility for utterances by speakers from the platform or the floor.

In these times of unrest the latter clause seems to be quite essential to the protection of Forum managements, as in Toronto there have been some rather startling utterances by speakers both from platform and floor.

Ayrshire Cattle In the Record.

From September 12 to November 7, twenty cows and heifers qualified in the Record of Performance test. Of these, seven were in the mature class in which Springhill White Eagle, owned by the University of British Columbia, was first, with 12,691 lbs. milk, 490 lbs. fat and a 4.63 per cent. test in 365 days in milk. Of the four-year-olds, Janet of Claresholm, belonging to the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta, was first with 9,791 lbs. milk, 383 lbs. fat and a 3.91 per cent. test. Highland Lady, owned by J. D. Stansell, Staffordville, Ont., led the 3-year-olds, with 9,438 lbs. milk, 389 lbs. fat and a test of 4.12 per cent. Seven 2-year-olds qualified, being the biggest number in any class for the above period; the highest score was made by Lady Charlotte of Verdura, with 9,278 lbs. milk, fat, and 3.86 per cent. test in 330 days in milk.

Scarcity of Feeder Cattle.

With the growing scarcity of feeder cattle and the advance in value of farm lands, the baby-beef industry is of increasing importance and is receiving the attention of farmers in all live stock sections of the country.

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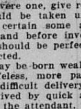

Were Run Out, Weak Men and Women Testify

Chatham, Ont.—"For many years I suffered with stomach trouble and I tried many remedies but they seemed to be a failure. Everything seemed to make me worse instead of better. One day I came in possession of a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After using it my stomach seemed completely cured. I have now taken five bottles and have not any sufferer that reads this will give the 'Discovery' a trial. Once tried, you will never be without it."—MRS. TITUS JR., 34 Fifth St.

New Wiltshire, P. E. I.—"I suffered three years with bronchial asthma. I was so weak I could hardly walk three steps at a time. I could not sleep so would get up and stay up the rest of the night. One day a friend advised me to write to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery so I sent to my druggist for a bottle and when I had taken half of it I felt a great deal better. When I used that bottle I sent for two more, and when I had taken the two I considered myself cured.

"It is over two years since I first took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I have not been troubled a day with asthma since."—ALEX McLEOD.

Hamilton, Ont.—"I have suffered with rheumatism for the last five years and I have only taken three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'The Ladies' Friend,' three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and six pearly cured. I also had 'Pellets' cured. "It is over two years since I first took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I have not been troubled a day with asthma since."—ALEX McLEOD.

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AFTERBIRTH RETAINED

The Cause and Cure of a Not Uncommon Trouble.

Cows of All Ages Are Sometimes Affected — Remedies Suggested Where Veterinary Cannot Be Had—Grape Pruning For the Garden.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

RETENTION of the afterbirth, foetal membranes or placenta, commonly called "the cleanings," is not uncommon in cows. Its cause is not understood. While it is probably more frequently met with in cows in low condition and unsanitary surroundings, no care, food, attention or surroundings are preventives. It is noticed in cows of all ages, all breeds, cows in all conditions and at all seasons. We cannot understand why it occurs, or why it cannot be prevented, but experience teaches us that such is the fact. Good care, comfortable surroundings, avoidance of cold and dampness, especially in cold weather and giving a warm mash for a day or two after calving tend to aid expulsion of the membranes, but even all precautions frequently fail. The administration of medicines is also effective. In ordinary cases the membranes are expelled shortly or in a few hours after parturition, while in other cases they are retained for 24 hours or longer and then spontaneously expelled. In other cases spontaneous expulsion does not take place until after decomposition, when they are expelled in pus and small pieces. The symptoms are usually evident by the protrusion through the vulva of a portion of the membranes, but in rare cases this symptom is not present, the membranes being wholly contained within the uterus. In such cases, provided the cow has been under the impression that she has been bred, it is hard to know whether they are retained or have been eaten by the cow. Cows have the objection-able habit of eating the afterbirth. We cannot account for this taste, and when possible it should be prevented. In some cases the consumption of the membranes does not appear to affect the health or general condition of the animal; in others it causes trouble, and in some cases death from various conditions.

Treatment.—When the membranes have been retained for 24 hours or over in warm weather or for forty-eight hours in cold weather they should be carefully removed by hand. Where a veterinarian can readily be procured it is probably wise for the inexperienced owner to employ him, but a stockman who understands the anatomy of the parts, and is not afraid of dirt and sometimes odor, can does job can operate himself. The lining membrane of the womb is covered with many little lumps (called cotyledons) which are attached by constricted necks, with surfaces varying from one inch or less to three or four inches in diameter, to which the membranes are attached. The operator should have an antiseptic lotion (a 2 per cent solution of one of the coal tar antiseptics) warm water, a gallon of two of this should be injected into the womb. The operator should oil his hand and arm with the same, introduces the hand into the womb and carefully separates the membranes from each cotyledon, being careful to not tear off any of them. If a few are removed the consequences are not likely to be serious, but it is better to remove none. When the whole has been removed a little more of the antiseptic should be injected into the womb. It is a good practice to give the cow 40 to 50 drops of carbolic acid in a part of water in a dregch, or a tablespoonful on her food three times daily until all discharge ceases.—J. H. R., O. A. College, Guelph.

Planting Field Beans.

Of the various kinds of field beans the greatest demand is for the Common White, of which there are several standard varieties such as Early Wonder, Scholfield, Elliott, etc. It is important to secure an early strain, to test the germination, and to plant early in the month of June.

Field beans are grown successfully on a great variety of soils. They do particularly well on a fertile loam which may be classed as loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam, or gravelly clay. All soils for bean production should be well underdrained either naturally or artificially. With proper drainage even clay soils have produced beans satisfactorily in regard to both yield and quality. Beans do particularly well after clover or grass sod and are frequently followed by winter wheat in some localities and by spring grains in other sections. It is of great importance to have the land thoroughly cultivated and a good seed-bed which is both moist and mellow.

In those sections where field beans are grown extensively, bean planters are sometimes employed. On the majority of farms, however, the beans are planted with an ordinary grain drill by using every fourth tube. Three pecks per acre of the pea beans are usually planted on average soil. If the soil is particularly rich, however, the quantity might be reduced slightly. Where the tops of the growing crop are dry the beans should be cultivated occasionally throughout the season to destroy the weeds and to form a loose surface mulch.—C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

Roots, cabbage, fine alfalfa hay, or even a little silage, will be relished very much by sows, and will keep them in good health.

Winter Shelter for Swine.

The time is past when we can expect to leave our hogs unsheltered during the early winter rains and expect to realize the best results from feeding them. The thick layers of fat may be a protection but they are no assurance against pneumonia and kindred ailments. The hog is not protected by a thick coat of hair as are the other animals and he is more in contact with the damp cold soil underfoot.

Rooster Sold at $22.50 Per Pound.

P. H. Wilson, of Sherbrooke, Que., who owned the first prize rose comb Rhode Island Red cock at the Greater Toronto Poultry Show, sold the bird to J. R. Fallis, of Brampton, for the sum of $200, and the hen to to with him at $50. This cock bird was first prize winner at Boston and other important shows in the United States. The price paid figures out at the rate of about $22.50 per pound.

Shiloh

The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

TEMPERATURES OF AIR

The Atmosphere and Its Relation to Agriculture.

High and Low Temperatures Sometimes Beneficial and Sometimes Hurtful — Old Soil the Primary Source of Heat and Light — An Interesting Study of Air — Live Stock Notes.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ATMOSPHERIC temperature has ever been a matter of much concern to agriculturalists. A high temperature, although necessary and beneficial in some cases, is detrimental in others, but in each case requires a liberal amount of precipitation. On the other hand the destructive frost of late spring and early autumn is an unpleasant but frequent visitor to the agriculturalist. Man has harnessed much of nature and made it his servant, but as yet no one can say that man can control the atmospheric temperature, although he does everything in a few instances or overcome some of its disastrous effects.

The primary source of all heat is the sun. Old Sol shines and heat and light travels the intervening 92,900,000 miles with a velocity of 186,000 miles per second. Some of this heat is absorbed in its transit by dust particles, water-vapor and the temperature of the air in contact with it. The latter has the greater effect on air temperature.

Local conditions have a great effect on temperature. Water requires about five times the quantity of heat to raise its temperature one degree as does soil, thus large water areas tend to prevent high temperatures. Also, as there is always slow evaporation and it requires about 202 degrees as much heat to evaporate one gallon of water as to raise its temperature one degree, the temperature is kept more moderate. Large swamp and bush areas free large quantities of water to the atmosphere as well as retain heat, hence they are a boon in the country and consequently has a moderating effect.

Frosts are prevented by water, swamp and bush areas, because they produce a high humidity and are not so readily cooled as large land areas. Air of high humidity acts like a warm blanket as it were, than the dry air. Also the temperature at which dew is formed is higher and the lowering of the temperature may be sufficiently arrested to eliminate any danger of frosts.

The type of agriculture in any section is decided by its air temperature. Any new crops which are introduced must become acclimatized to that section before they are a success. Winter cereal crops of Ontario and its crops are protected by extremely low temperatures unless growth is started by warm weather followed by low temperature of 20° below zero. The fall rye is the hardiest of the cereals, then comes the roots. Late spring and early fall frosts cause much damage. If the temperature is suddenly below 32 deg. F. only the tenderest vegetation suffers, but if below it wholesale destruction results. High temperatures are injurious to vegetation. If the leaves of plants and thus the need of a large amount of precipitation to prevent stunting or death itself.

In a pamphlet by W. E. Harmor, of the Meteorological Office, Toronto, an interesting relation between the growth and temperature is set forth. Both yield and growth are increased by a low temperature and a low range in temperature. Hence the wonderful results obtained in the west. It is a good practice to give the cow 40 to 50 drops of carbolic acid in a part of water in a dregch, or a tablespoonful on her food three times daily until all discharge ceases.—J. H. R., O. A. College, Guelph.

Planting Field Beans.

Of the various kinds of field beans the greatest demand is for the Common White, of which there are several standard varieties such as Early Wonder, Scholfield, Elliott, etc. It is important to secure an early strain, to test the germination, and to plant early in the month of June.

Field beans are grown successfully on a great variety of soils. They do particularly well on a fertile loam which may be classed as loam, sandy loam, gravelly loam, or gravelly clay. All soils for bean production should be well underdrained either naturally or artificially. With proper drainage even clay soils have produced beans satisfactorily in regard to both yield and quality. Beans do particularly well after clover or grass sod and are frequently followed by winter wheat in some localities and by spring grains in other sections. It is of great importance to have the land thoroughly cultivated and a good seed-bed which is both moist and mellow.

In those sections where field beans are grown extensively, bean planters are sometimes employed. On the majority of farms, however, the beans are planted with an ordinary grain drill by using every fourth tube. Three pecks per acre of the pea beans are usually planted on average soil. If the soil is particularly rich, however, the quantity might be reduced slightly. Where the tops of the growing crop are dry the beans should be cultivated occasionally throughout the season to destroy the weeds and to form a loose surface mulch.—C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

Roots, cabbage, fine alfalfa hay, or even a little silage, will be relished very much by sows, and will keep them in good health.

Winter Shelter for Swine.

The time is past when we can expect to leave our hogs unsheltered during the early winter rains and expect to realize the best results from feeding them. The thick layers of fat may be a protection but they are no assurance against pneumonia and kindred ailments. The hog is not protected by a thick coat of hair as are the other animals and he is more in contact with the damp cold soil underfoot.

Rooster Sold at $22.50 Per Pound.

P. H. Wilson, of Sherbrooke, Que., who owned the first prize rose comb Rhode Island Red cock at the Greater Toronto Poultry Show, sold the bird to J. R. Fallis, of Brampton, for the sum of $200, and the hen to to with him at $50. This cock bird was first prize winner at Boston and other important shows in the United States. The price paid figures out at the rate of about $22.50 per pound.

SIX MILLION JEWS NEAR STARVATION

Cold and Disease Add to Sufferings of Destitute Peasants of Poland.

Eastern Europe is the only part of the world to-day that really understands the meaning of conservation, in the grimmest sense of the word, according to reports brought back to the American Jewish Relief Committee by relief workers recently returned from these stricken lands.

Not a particle is wasted of any of the relief supplies sent from America by the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers or by other organizations. Garbage cans and dump heaps are naturally unknown quantities in a region where 6,000,000 Jews—men, women, and children—are at the point of starvation. Typical of the extreme thoroughness with which these people utilize everything to-day was the use recently made of a shipment of flour, sent to eastern Europe by American Jewish relief agencies.

The flour itself was used to feed destitute Jews at the soup kitchens. Only bread is a luxury in these lands to-day, but most of it forgotten by the poor, and none of the flour sent from America is made into bread as such. It is first stirred into the hot soup issued at the Jewish relief stations.

In order to make sure that not one atom of the flour was going to waste, the seams were ripped from the sacks, which were then shaken over the soup receptacles. The next thing out to use was the cloth of the sacks themselves. There is practically no cotton or linen in eastern Europe to-day, and every scrap of cloth is put to use.

In this particular case, the sacks were needed both as shrouds for the dead, and as cloths in the operating rooms of these hospitals. A part of them was devoted to each purpose. Both shrouds and bandages in eastern Europe to-day are often made by sewing hundreds of tiny bits of used cloth together, so these flour sacks served a most welcome end.

The thread which had stitched the bags together was carefully saved, also, and used to patch together the gaps that had appeared in the only clothing of the destitute Jewish children in these lands, and to sew together the scraps of cloth that they wear around their feet, in lieu of shoes.

In order to help these sufferers, American Jewish Relief Committee is making an appeal for funds.

MOTHERS WATCH CHILDREN STARVE

Lack of Clothing Adds to Suffering Among Jewish Residents of Poland.

The patient resignation with which a mother of Israel accepts what life fates have in store for her children who frequently die of starvation before her eyes, for lack of the things that leaves a lasting impression on relief workers there.

Jacob Bashein, who has just returned from Poland, where he had charge of a relief unit for the Joint Distribution Committee, which distributed funds for the American Jewish Relief Committee and other bodies, said that food is distributed in the stricken lands on a rationing basis, and that where the small food ration is unable to appear in person because of lack of clothing or illness from the "starvation sickness," the allotment was given to the mother. On one occasion a little woman with great hunger-appealing eyes, asked for four rations. The following day she appeared again and asked for only two.

"Two?" repeated the distributing agent. "Why you received four yesterday."

"Yes, but to-day I need only two, because," and the worker may have only imagined that he caught a note of relief from the hopelessness of the curiously quiet answer, "two of my little ones died during the night."

For the benefit of relieving this terrible suffering an appeal for funds is being made by the Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee, of which full details will be given later.

JEWS STARVING IN JERUSALEM

Terrible Destitution Caused by Lack of Employment and Shortage of Food.

The street cleaners of Jerusalem form a picturesque but pathetic testimony to the terrible destitution of the Jews in the Holy City, according to the latest reports received by the Canadian Jewish War Relief Committee from relief workers abroad.

The problem of employment is so great in Jerusalem that it is almost impossible to find a job, even for the strongest and healthiest of the people. Accordingly to these reports, the street cleaners are seventy eighty years old, and eighteen more are between sixty and seventy years old. None of them have adequate clothing or food.

Eminent Jurist Dead.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, M.A., Chief Justice of the King's Bench and President of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court, died at noon Sunday at his home, after a brief illness. He was taken ill on Monday last with pneumonia, which affected his heart. On the previous Friday he had been sitting in the Jury Assize Court.

Sir Glenholme is survived by his wife, Lady Falconbridge, an only son, John D., and four married daughters —Mrs. A. W. Anglin, Mrs. Robert Cassells, Mrs. Thomas Moss, formerly Mrs. Cawthra Mulock, and Mrs. Douglas Young, all of Toronto.

Dye Old, Faded Dress Material

"Diamond Dyes" Make Shabby Apparel Stylish and New—So Easy Too.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, draperies,—everything!

A Direction Book is in package.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

FEW SUIT CHANGES

Styles Only Slightly Affect Conservative Type.

Last Winter's Outfit Will Not Be Passe—Fur Trimming Is Not So General.

There are many women who wear one coat suit for at least two seasons and always look well in it. These are usually the women who select a conservative style to begin with and then freshen it up the second season with small fashionable touches. Say what you will about the changeableness of fashion, observes a fashion writer, you will have to grant that within the last few years there have been very few changes in suit styles that would affect the most conservative owner of suit. That is, we have worn the same sort of suit sleeves and the straight belted or semi-fitted jacket that persisted. To be sure, there have been changes in skirt length and girth, but you have never looked out of style if you persisted in a conservative medium in these matters.

Now medical authorities are said to be working in the realm of fashions as an inevitable aftermath of the war's end. Distended hips are sure to come in. They are already in the picture. The extension of any other sort of thing for evening gowns by fashionable women, but it has really been determined by the makers of women's clothes that these distended hips shall not have a showing in women's suits. It would take more goods than the women could afford to pay for. Consequently the short silhouette will persist for day street wear at least during the winter.

So your last winter's suit will not look so out of the picture. The plenty in the matter of fur trimming, although some coats are trimmed lavishly with it, it is by no means so general, and some women who have planned the removal of suits they have worn last winter or before have planned to have the old fur removed. On some of the new suits with fur trimming it is found only on the collar and along the edge of the jacket fronts. It would be possible then to have the fur from the other part of the coat removed and enough that is good made over to use in this way. Then some of the sleeves of the fine of warm angora cloth or other fabrics made to take the place of fur, but by no means limitations. If the old fur is shabby why not use it under the name of one of these angora fabrics? It would be especially attractive on a suit that is cut along the sports lines.

HANDY DOUBLE SHOPPING BAG

Convenience for Carrying Groceries and Other Articles—Canvas Is Material Suggested.

In these days, when one has as often as not to carry home one's groceries and such-like things, a roomy shopping bag is an absolute necessity. The one illustrated here has two large pockets and will be found very handy. It is best to use brown canvas for the purpose, three-quarters of a yard being ample.

Cut out two pieces shape of diagrams marked B and C, measuring about 14 inches at narrw part and 18

Double Shopping Bag.

inches at widest end. Next cut a piece three-quarters yard long and 14 inches wide; this forms the foundation of the bag. Double this in halves to get exact center, to which a handle made from the canvas is attached—a strip about three inches wide, folded over into three and stitched firmly to the bag as shown in illustration.

Place the pieces B and C to either side of foundation, tack sides of pockets and foundation together. When this is done, turn under narrow turnings all round on to wrong side and cover with a narrow binding same shade as bag, and stitch by machine on either edge of pockets, so that the bag will be quite secure.

Double in halves, with pockets falling on either side when in use.

Escaped from Tombs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Michael de Falso, 27 years old, was brought here from Canada under arrest Friday night after six years of liberty which he obtained by escaping from the Tombs Prison on a clever ruse, April 5, 1914. On that day, he answered to the name of his cell-mate who was to be tried for a minor offence and, impersonating him in the court room was acquitted, escaping to Canada, where he was arrested near Hamilton, Ont., a few days ago. He originally was charged with burglary.

The Cripple and the Crutch.

As a cripple depends on the crutch—so your eyes are dependant on the glasses.—A crutch of many kinds may assist a cripple, but you certainly will injure your precious eyesight by using any makeshift glass that may appear to be a relief. Be sure you are wearing the correct lens for each eye.—You run no chance of a misfit by having your eyes examined by H. E. SMITH, the eyesight specialist.—Only the best approved styles of glasses prescribed. We have always given attention to fitting Oculists' prescriptions.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store
Established 50 years.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

Skating Boots!

Men's from	$3.00 to $6.00
Women's from	$3.50 to $5.00
Boys' from	$3.00 to $5.00
Misses' from	$2.50 to $3.00

WEISS BROS.
NAPANEE and TRENTON

SPECIAL SALE OF RUBBERS
FOR ONE MONTH

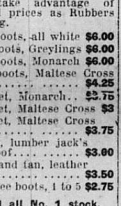
Commencing Saturday, January 31st to February 28th

we are offering Men's Heavy Rubbers at nearly cost price. It will pay you to take advantage of these special prices as Rubbers are advancing.

Men's knee boots, all white $6.00
Men's knee boots, Greylings $6.00
Men's knee boots, Monarch $6.00
Men's gum boots, Maltese Cross $4.25
Men's 3-eyelet, Monarch.. $3.75
Men's 3-eyelet, Maltese Cross $3
Men's 4-eyelet, Maltese Cross $3.75
Men's buckle, lumber jack's snag proof..... $3.00
Men's black and tan, leather tops 7 in..... $3.50
Boys' gum knee boots, 1 to 5 $2.75

Guaranteed all No. 1 stock.

J. WILKINS,
Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.



Callouses or Pain There are signs of a weakened transverse arch. One or more of the little bones across the ball of the foot are displaced, causing undue pressure. The sole of the foot burns; great and tender toe joints enlarge, and a cramping pain known as Morton's Toe develops.

This condition, as well as corns, bunions, broken down arches, weak ankles and all forms of foot trouble is quickly relieved and the cause permanently corrected by the use of

Dr Scholl's
Foot Comfort Appliances

It does not matter what your foot troubles are, how long you have sought relief or how many times you have failed, you will find comfort and correction in the Dr. Scholl line of Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Consult Our Foot Specialist
He is a Graduate Practipedist—a man who knows all about foot troubles and how to make bad feet easy and comfortable. Examination and advice free. See us today.

The Haines Shoe Houses

Richmond Farmers' Co-operative Association.

FULL STOCK OF

Flour and Feeds, etc. A car of Salt on hand. We are headquarters for

Cream Separators

Call and see them and get our prices.

Sid. C. S. McKIM, Manager
tf

Separator Oil 25c the quart at WALLACE'S—bring your can.

Get your game traps NOW. The best and the cheapest at WILSON'S Hardware Store.

The W.C.T.U. will hold their February meeting at the Public Library, on the 24th, inst., at 3 p.m.

Trinity Methodist Church, Napanee, has raised over $6,000 for the National Forward Movement Campaign, more than $1000 over her objective.

A New York judge has ruled that a dollar is still worth 100 cents in the eyes of the law. Now you know what is meant by a "legal fiction."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

Mrs. Flood, mother of Neil Flood, Deseronto, died on Sunday and the funeral took place on Tuesday. Mrs. Flood, an old and respected citizen, was eighty-six years of age.

Isabell Lewis, widow of the late Thos. Lewis, and formerly well-known in Napanee, was found dead in bed in her home in Kingston on Sunday last. Deceased was 58 years of age.

The death occurred in the Kingston General Hospital on Saturday morning of Robert Lund, a resident of North Fredericksburgh. Deceased was thirty-five years of age, and had been ill for five weeks, suffering from pneumonia.

Wheeler Maracle, Tyendinaga, is officially reported killed in action. For a long time this gallant soldier's family has lived in hope that he would turn up. Rev. A. H. Creeggan conducted a service to his memory in All Saints' Church on the Reserve on Sunday.

Miss N. May Hawley spent a few days last week visiting the wholesale stationers, publishing houses, and china importers, of Toronto, looking over stocks and making selections for the store to be opened soon by G. M. Neely, in the building now occupied by the Fair.

W. J. Place, who is now in the Kingston jail awaiting sentence, has had a varied record. Some time ago he was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in Napanee jail for having liquor in his possession, but through the appeal of the G.W.V.A. he was released on parole. He also is suing the city of Kingston for $10,000 damages owing to a fall from the incinerator smokestack last fall.

Isaiah Jackson passed away at the Hotel Dieu on Sunday after an illness extending over three weeks. He was sixty years of age and was for many years a blacksmith at Moscow, but resided in Kingston for some years. Deceased was single. Surviving are two sisters, Mrs. C. Garrison, of Colebrook, and Mrs. H. Lemmon, of Bowmanville, and two brothers Rufus, of Napanee, and Calvin of Kingston. The body was sent to Moscow on Monday by John Cornelius, undertaker.

A pleasant event took place at the Methodist parsonage, Parham, on Wednesday afternoon, February 11th, when Rev. A. Wilson Stewart united in marriage, Miss Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goodberry, of Wagarville, to Sandford Le Roy Keech, of Moscow. The bride was becomingly attired in brown silk, with hat to match. The happy couple took the afternoon train for a short honeymoon in Toronto and other western points. The bride was one of Wagarville's most popular young ladies, and a wide circle of friends extend their heartiest congratulations.

Woodhouse's celebrated poultry invigorator, animal invigorator, and louse powder, at DAVY'S Hardware and Stove Store.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Eva C. Turner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Eva C. Turner, late of the town of Ingersoll, in the county of Oxford, deceased, who died on or about the sixth day of January, A. D., 1915, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to T. B. Gerrman, Napanee, Ontario, solicitor for Frank Cameron Wilson, M.D., executor of the executrix of the last will and testament of the said Eva C. Turner, deceased, on or before the 27th day of March, A.D., 1920, their names in full, surnames, adreses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 27th day of March, A.D., 1920, the said executor may proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which he shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERRMAN,
Solicitor for the said Executor
Dated this 7th day of Feb., 1920.
12-0

Transplanting Early Crops From the Hotbeds.

Two things are very necessary in this work; one, that the plants get the fresh air as possible and kept as cool as possible in this way getting them used to night temperature so that when set in the field they will be able to withstand a considerable degree of cold. The other is that of withholding water as much as possible; this has two direct effects on the plant. One that of enlarging the finer root system, the other that of stiffening the wall cells of the plant, making them more suited to withstand outside conditions. On many occasions it has been proved that a plant, which has only had the water required for its actual growth, the former came through a rather severe cold spell in good shape while the softer, more frequently watered specimen, froze.

In threshing and preparing grain for market, and especially for seed purposes, remember that a good fanning mill should be used to the best advantage.

PERSONALS

Miss Florence Caton, Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. A. E. Caton.

Mrs. Stephen O'Reilly is visiting friends in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville Smith are spending a few days in Toronto.

Miss Florence Powell is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. Norman Garrison, Brantford, spent last week with his brother, Mr. C. H. Garrison, Napanee.

Mrs. Jas. R. Miller is visiting brother in London.

Mrs. Wm. McCabe is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ross Perry, at Oshawa.

Miss Myrtle Stevens is home from Aurora recovering from her recent illness.

Mrs E. M. Smith and Mr. Roy Smith are in Boston, where they went to attend the funeral of the late Chas. B. Smith.

Mrs. Friendship and daughter Hilda, Kingston, are guests of her sister, Mrs. J. B. S. Berry.

Mrs. John Schermehorn, Jr., Roblin, is in the Kingston General Hospital where she will undergo an operation.

Mrs. Chas. Stevens has been spending the past week in Aurora where Miss Myrtle Stevens was quite ill.

DEATHS

Diamond—At Kingston, Saturday, February 14th, 1920, Maria Jane Diamond, aged 54 years, 3 months, 18 days.

Gallagher—At South Fredericksburgh, on Wednesday, February 18th, 1920, Hazel E. Gallagher, aged 10 years, 6 months 17 days.

Leary—At North Fredericksburgh, on Tuesday, February 17th 1920, Teressa Mary Leary, aged 26 years, 9 months.

Lund—At Kingston General Hospital, on Saturday, February 14th, 1920, Robert Lund, aged 35 years.

Raymond—At North Fredericksburgh, on Tuesday, February 17th, 1920, Agnes M. Raymond, aged 78 years.

Smith—At Boston, on Sunday, February 15th, 1920, Charles Bell Smith, son of the late Elias Smith, of Ernesttown, aged 36 years, 6 months.

COUNTY ROADS 1919

The following report accompanied by schedules giving details has been made Public Highways Department as to amounts expended and Government's share thereof.

February 6th 1920

Hon. S. C. Biggs,
Minister of Public Works,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir :—Re County Road Expenditure, 1919.

I am forwarding you by current mail full returns as required by your department concerning expenditure on County roads System of the County of Lennox & Addington during the year 1919 and would request that you have cheque issued for the Government share, namely :—
50 per cent. on Provincial County road maintainance, $20,677.86—$12,406.74. 40 per cent on County road construction, $8,078.83—$3,231.53. 40 per cent on bridge construction, $ 767.43—$ 306.97. 40 per cent on County road maintenance, $12,447.39—$ 4,978.95. 40 per cent on machinery, $23,091.78—$9,236.71. 40 per cent. on special grants, $5,344.45—$2137.78. 40 per cent on superintendents, $1199.98—$479.99
Commission totalling $32,778.64
Kindly forward cheque for same to the County Treasurer.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

What It Costs Us.

The evidence adduced and official statements submitted to the committee of the House of Commons considering soldiers' re-establishment showed that the total expenditure for pensions and various forms of re-establishment work to March 31, 1920, will amount approximately to $214,568,726.62, made up as follows:

Pensions	$ 52,536,498.74
Gratuities	153,686,557.98
Dependents' transportation fares	1,916,578.00
Department S.C.R.	57,045,664.26
Soldier Settlement	48,228,103.12
Labor Department	155,324.52

To carry to completion the various classes of re-establishment work now carried on there must be provided after March 31, 1920, the estimated amount of $176,971,896.88, made up as follows:

Soldier Settlement	$126,771,896.88
Department S.C.R.	50,000,000.00
Labor Department	200,000.00
	$176,971,896.88

This latter figure does not include a sum of approximately $30,000,000 which must be expended annually on pensions.

From these figures it will be noted that the total amount heretofore expended for re-establishment work now carried on amounts to $491,540,622.50, together with $30,000,000 annually for pensions. Yes, war is an expensive business.

In Boston.

A Boston mother was leading her young hopeful through the zoo, when he stopped before the elephant and exclaimed: "Oh, look, mother; he's bigger than hell, ain't he?" The mother gasped, and said, "Willie, how many time must I tell you not to say 'ain't'?"

Not Wanted.

The home-going parson who is said to make a church-going people must be prepared for an occasional rebuff. A young and zealous curate was going his rounds recently and at one house his knock was answered by a little girl. "Mother is suited with a clergyman, thank you," she said, and shut the door.

Keeping Faith with Our Customers

Reliable Merchandise. Consistent Values. Efficient Service

The new Spring Wearing Apparel [which is daily arriving] truly measures up to our standards of what good things should be. We are making preparations for our Spring Openings, and purpose to exhibit these graceful costumes on walking models. Keep posted on this event by reading our advertisements.

THE ROBINSON CO., Limited, NAPANEE.

YOU SAVE ONE DOLLAR AT OUR UNBLEACHED COTTON SALE

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, at 9.30 a.m.

Present Value 35 Cents. - - -Sale Price, 25 Cents

On the above mentioned day we will place on sale 200 yards 36 in. unbleached even weave, heavy weight cotton—just the proper weight for sheets, pilow cases, or any use that requires a good serviceable cotton.

You will find this cotton to bleach most satisfactory. When bleached it will be equal in value to any bleached cotton at double the price.

In order to allow as many of our customers to profit by this dollar saving opportunity we are limiting the amount any one customer can buy to 10 yards.

Cut in lengths of 5 and 10 yards at $1.25 and $2.50 per length.

Cannot promise to fill mail or 'phone orders.

Sale starts at 9.30 a.m., Saturday morning, Feb. 21st.

Will be on display in window.

ROBINSON CO. Limited, Napanee.

REAL FUR VALUES—BUY NOW

Our February prices on Fur Coats and Fine Furs are remarkable values when compared with present prices on raw furs. Recent fur auction sales in New York registered an advance on some lines as high as 100 per cent. over prevailing October prices last year.

This means higher prices on manufactured furs next fall and winter.

During the past few weeks shrewd people have been buying up Fur Coats and Fur Sets because they realize we are saving them money.

We have yet to sell two Ladies' Hudson Seal Coats ; one extra select Bay Bay Muskrat Coat ; several Ladies' Mink Marmot Coats ; two Men's Coon Coats ; and one Man's South America Beaver.

Our coats have been carefully made from Canada's best fur manufacturers—we can guarantee them to you as being perfectly reliable in every shape.

Our assemblage of fine furs also boasts some extremely noteworthy Sets which are correctly styled from every viewpoint. If needing furs it will pay you to investigate them at once.

ROBINSON'S FUR SECTION

QUALITY AND SERVICE—THE CHIEF MERITS OF ROBINSON'S SERGES

Your special attention is called to these Black and Navy values in Suiting, Coating, and Dress Weights.

There is unusual value in every yard of Robinson's Serges, and no buyer can fail to get the correct weight and weave for the needs of the coming season. All shades are in demand, but this week we wish to emphasize these leaders in Black and Navy, notwithstanding that these goods are hard to get and present day prices are higher, the fact that these are most moderately priced should prove an added incentive to thrifty buying. Your dollar will be increased in its purchasing power.

Are you planning a Suit for Spring ? If so the selection is worth your knowing.

And the price you will have to pay will not be an excessive one.

Again the range is well assorted. In Black our range consists of over twenty-five pieces in fine, medium and heavy twill, every piece guaranteed pure wool, and every one below present day prices.—Priced at $3.00, $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50 and $6.00 per yard.

In Navy Blue you can make a satisfactory choice from a select stock of about twenty pieces in proper shades, and various twills, every piece pure wool. Prices at $2.98, $3.00, $3.50, $3.75, $3.95, $4.00, $4.50, $5.50, $6.00, $6.50 per yd.

You will appreciate this early showing.

Commencing Saturday and continuing the week following **a special display of these Serges will be held.**

Whether you are contemplating purchasing or no, we would like you to see these values. You are advised that an early selection will save you money.

GIRLS' AND BOYS' RIBBED CASHMERE AND WOOLLEN HOSE

All wool 1-1 Ribb English Cashmere Hose, double knee, extra spliced heels and toes. Size 9, 9½, 10 at $1.00 pair.

All wool fine ribb English Cashmere Hose, double sole, heels and toes. Sizes 6 to 10 ; prices range 75c. to $1.00 pair.

Fine Ribbed Cashmere Hose, in fast dye, double heels and toes ; colors brown, black ; sizes 6 to 9 ; prices range 75c. to $1.00 pair.

2-1 Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double sole ; sizes 6 to 10 ; prices range 35c. to 75c. pair.

Children's high grade Cashmere Hose ; colors black, cream, cardinal, tan ; prices range 75c. to $1.25 pair.

All wool Worsted Hose, extra quality with double heels and toes ; sizes 6 to 10 ; prices range 75c. to $1.25 pair.

Ribbed Union Wool Hose, heavy weight , sizes 6 to 10 ; prices range 45c. to 75c. pair.

CHAMOISETTE GLOVES $1.00 PAIR

Griffin Chamoisette Gloves are double the weight, wear, and warmth, but wash as well as a single ply glove. Delightfully smart and snug fitting, in a variety of all the wanted shades, white, beaver, mastic, tan, chamois, buck ; all sizes ; $1.00 pair.

DO YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY ON YOUR NEXT WINTER'S OVERCOAT ? SAY $5.00 TO $10.00

Undoubtedly next winter's clothing prices will be considerably higher than last year, and we would advise you to be forehanded.

ABOUT 15 OVERCOATS at $25.00

We have in stock about 15 Overcoats at $25.00 and that are exceptional money savers. We will not be able to offer you as good coats at $35.00 next year, we are firmly convinced. These lines were odd lots that we purchased from a manufacturer at less than the regular prices and we pass them on to you. There are D. B. Convertible Collar Overcoats, single breasted self collar Overcoats, and single breasted velvet collared Overcoats.

A special in single breasted Black Cheviot Overcoats with self collars, sizes 36 to 42. Special price $21.75
A regular early spring Overcoat.

This line just came to us this week. It has been on order a long time, but we are glad to get it. They are well lined with Twilled Italian, and striped Mohair sleeve lining. A good sensible model—40 inches long.

MEN'S OVERALLS

The kind worth while. At Money Saving Prices.

Let us tell you something about Overalls. On January 1st, 1920, the wholesale price of Leather Label Overalls advanced to $36.00 per dozen nett at the factory, and delivery at that price must be taken before the end of March. After that owing to the advance in cotton materials the price will be still higher.

The Leather Label Overall, we confidently assert, is the best overall made in Canada. Every pair is absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction—and the guarantee is a new garment to replace one that fails to give satisfaction. Our price is still $3.00 a pair for Leather Label, in sizes 32 to 42. Larger sizes $3.25 a pair. You naturally will ask us how we can sell Leather Labels at the same price the manufacturer is now asking. Our answer is that we were quite sure the price would be higher and so we bought a quantity before the last raise. It will be a long while yet before there will be any reduction.

Steiffel's Blue Stripe Bib Overalls—Gordon-Mackay make—$2.00 a pair.

Blue Striped, Plain Blue, or Black Overalls—3 makes including Brotherhood—$2.50 a pair.

Leather Label, Plain Blue, Blue Stripe, Plain Black—best Overall made in Canada—$3.00 a pair.

Don't let yourself be fooled. We would advise you to ask for the "Leather Label" Brand and take no other. They are so much better made, and better cut than any other. Look for the Leather Label on the garment.

MEN'S SILK NECKWEAR. NEW SILKS. NEW DESIGNS

We have just opened up a splendid range of Silk Neckwear for men. The patterns are new and varied, and a marked contrast to anything we have yet shown you. The ever popular wide end shape. Ask to see them.

MEN'S FINE GLOVES FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR

Capes, unlined and silk lined, Suedes, Grey, Medium and Dark Shades, Chamoisettes, Grey and Chamois Shade. Prices from $1.00 to $4.00 pair.

MEN'S AND BOY'S WINTER CAPS

The sale of winter caps will continue for a few days longer. If you are in need of a cap, or will be needing one for next winter, there is a bargain here for you. Broken lots, but every size is represented.

Men's Caps, $1.50 and $2.00—for 89c.
Boys' Caps, 75c. and $1.00—for 49c.

24 ONLY MEN'S PRINT SHIRTS

Attached stiff cuffs, Sizes 16, 16 ½, 17, on sale at 75c. each. If your size is here we would urge you to stock up.

STANDFIELD'S UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR

At our selling prices to-day is mighty good buying. Quite a number of our customers have laid in their supply for next year, and they will be money in pocket. Prices will be higher next season, and if you wear all-wool Underwear it will be to your interests to buy NOW

Red Label, $3.00 each up to 42.
Blue Label, $3.50 each up to 42.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS